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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Question of Peace or War—England's Position.

She Will Take No Part in Any European Conflict.

The Romanization of the English Church.

Admiral Farragut and the Turkish Officials.

Interesting Summary of European News.

ENGLAND.

The Great Question of Peace or War—The Romanization of the English Church—Roebuck's Folly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

The papers, both here and in France, have made up their minds that there is to be a war, and some of them have gone to the length of fixing the time—always a dangerous experiment. Before the end of the year, say the prophets, the map of Europe will be marked with fresh battlefields, followed, probably, by a "rectification" of frontiers. It is not difficult to find circumstances in the state of Europe which might satisfy public writers that war is inevitable, but Kings and Emperors are sometimes affected by considerations which are not obvious to journalists. The outside observer sees only the causes which point to war, whereas governers of nations are more influenced by the immense difficulty of going to war with any prospect of success. In dull times like these, one is used to seeing articles under the heading, "Peace or War?" appear in the papers, and they are generally discontinued when public affairs show a little more animation. No doubt, however, some of the journals which have taken up the subject on the present occasion, honestly believe that Europe is threatened with a real danger, and, although I do not agree with their views, it is worth while to consider the reasons on which they are based.

It will be found that they are generally reasons which are due rather to the journalist's notions of the "fitness of things" than to any tangible facts. The Emperor of the French *ought* to be profoundly dissatisfied with the results of the battle of Sadowa—and perhaps he really is. In that case, of course he will want to go to war with Prussia. Hence, great preparations of armaments are going on in Paris. With regard to these preparations, it is sufficient to say that they are nothing new. At this time of year France always seems to be preparing for war. All sorts of reliefs and changes are being organized, and men see the bustle and glitter of arms without troubling themselves to find a commonplace explanation of the unwonted stir. They must search into far-away motives for circumstances which may be satisfactorily accounted for by the mere necessities of routine. Then, it is said, the Emperor lost prestige by his Mexican intervention, and he must regain it. But the Emperor may not have made up his mind that the best way to regain it is by going to war with Prussia. That would, at least, be a dangerous experiment to make, and NAPOLEON III. may not be disposed to risk high stakes at this moment. It is alleged, again, that he is urged on to war by his soldiers, one or two of whom have been heard to exclaim: "*Vive la guerre!*" and "*Au Rhin.*" But it is by no means certain that the idea of war is popular with the army generally, and it is certainly the reverse in the nation. No doubt there is great force in the argument of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that, as the Emperor finds himself more and more isolated as a sovereign among sovereigns, and as a monarch among his people, he is liable to be influenced much by the ambitious soldiers who are eager to strike a blow. "Personal government is a splendid undertaking; but there is a certain law of nature which makes it unstable always, and which, at last, leaves nothing so obvious about it as that it must soon come to an end." It is equally cogent to urge, as the *Pall Mall* does, that the Emperor sees that his great plan of life, the establishment of his dynasty, is as far from fulfillment as it ever was, and that he has comparatively little time before him to finish his work; that is to say, he cannot live his life time over again. "What he does now he must do, so to speak, with his eyes on the clock." This is by far the most powerful article that has appeared in either country on the question, and exhausts the speculations of the party which looks forward to war. It is, of course, impossible to give a conclusive answer to it—conjectures can only be met by conjectures, and the question is left where it was before. Every man must judge for himself how far the balance of probabilities inclines to war or peace. My conviction is that they do not incline toward war, but yet those who take a less hopeful view may be right. M. GUIZOT declares for peace in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The speech of the King of Prussia, and the evasion of a speech by the Emperor, are of extremely little significance. The Emperor told the troops at Chalons that he would not make a speech, because everything he might say would be sure to be misconstrued by the Press—it is not often that monarchs are so candid in their acknowledgments of the influence which the bare thought of "the Press" has over them. The Emperor's reticence, however, served the purposes of the journalists quite as well as a long speech, for if it is possible to misrepresent a man's remarks, it is quite possible to misrepresent him when he does not open his mouth. The King of Prussia has made a speech which is of no great consequence on either side of the question. If it had been BISMARCK who delivered his sentiments, the case would have been different.

War or no war, we in England intend to remain at peace, because the people care little or nothing for the jealousies and rivalries of Continental Powers. What is the Rhine to us? Hanover was extinguished without a word being said—imagine that happening under the GEORGES! We have affairs of our own to manage without undertaking to settle continental quarrels. We need not plunge headlong into dangerous embroilments, nor saddle an overtaxed nation with another costly war, for the maintenance of our influence. The United States are influential in the world, and they keep aloof from foreign intrigues. What better can England do?

The trouble which is agitating English society—though only superficially—is this crazy movement of the Ritualists. Every day the fanatics who ape the Church of Rome are proceeding to greater extremities. There is a society in existence called the "Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom," the "A. P. U. C.," as it figures in Ritualistic newspapers. This association consists of members of the Church of England, although it would be impossible to infer as much from the doctrines which they profess, or the forms and ceremonies they practice in their services. They do not place a pig's head upon the altar, as was done at Haydock—next they will be having a calf's head, lemon and all complete, when the symbol would be perfect—but all sorts of antics are played calculated to excite the disgust of Protestants and the scorn of Roman Catholics. The latter must laugh at the burlesque of their ceremonies, which they may now witness in so many Episcopal churches throughout England. If our clergymen do not yet go over to Rome in a body, too many of them are dishonestly attempting to engraft her tenets upon those of the Protestant faith. The "A. P. U. C." professedly desires to be brought into communion with the Papal Church. One of the clergymen who have enrolled themselves in it, the vicar of All Saints, LAMBETH, lately declared in a sermon that "the Church of England founded by St. Augustine had deserted its allegiance to the See from which that apostle had derived its mission." He spoke of the Reformation as involving its authors in "odium." In the church where this discourse was delivered a solemn celebration was lately held to commemorate the "Eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary." There were crucifers, (I don't know what a crucifer is,) acolytes, and taper bearers by dozens. There were also members of the "Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," the "Society of St. Joseph of Nazareth," and the "Society of English Benedictives"—all these, remember, being members of the Established Church. As the procession moved along a hymn was sung to the Virgin Mary. The following are two verses of this hymn:

> "Hail! of light and joy the day,
> Told of yore by sages;
> Clouds of doubt have passed away,
> After darkest ages.
> Wave the censer! chant the song,
> Loudly swell its chorus;
> Mary's banner, borne along,
> Floats in triumph o'er us.
>
> Type to fact hath given place,
> Gifts for every station;
> *Ave!* Lady, full of grace,
> Mother of salvation!
> This her natal-day, who came,
> Sun of Justice bringing,
> Praise her work and love her name,
> Rend'ring God thanksgiving."

If this had been sung in a Roman Catholic place of worship no one would have been surprised, but imagine it forming part of a Protestant service. I have before me at this moment several church newspapers representing the Ritualistic Party. One says: "No act of Parliament, no Episcopal recommendations, no adverse judgment, no mob attacks, no aggressions in the Infidel newspapers can or shall cause us to change one iota in the great work of restoring Catholic faith and practice in England." Yesterday a "monk" of the Church, who has assumed the name of Father IGNATIUS—his real name is LYNE—was mobbed in Lombard-street (our Wall-street) for comparing the city in the previous week to Sodom and Gomorrah. He went down to preach a crusade, only he was about five hundred years too late. The crowd tried to get at him, and hustled the congregation as they came out. That was very naughty on the part of the mob, but if Protestant clergymen will go mountebanking about the streets dressed as monks they must expect sharp treatment. I said in my letter last week that we should have serious trouble before long, and the storm seems to be fast gathering.

"S. G. O." writes to the *Times* to-day, complaining that the English Church has disestablished itself. Rev. Lord SYDNEY GOLDOLPHIN OSBORNE is a loyal member of the Church, and this "Catholic" schism within it is very offensive to him. Of course Roman Catholicism itself is not in question—I may say that, to avoid the appearance of giving pain to any reader of this letter who happens to profess that faith. What "S. G. O." and others object to, is the miserable parodying of Catholic forms and ceremonies in the Protestant Established Church. Let a man be one thing or the other, and not play the hypocrite, as the Ritualists are doing. "S. G. O." explains this clearly when he says of Father IGNATIUS, who, as I have explained, dresses as a monk: "He could not be a Protestant monk. He must have known the Roman Catholic Church would not have acknowledged him; and yet he stood there to rebuke deceit; in himself an exhibition of one who pretended to be what he was not in one Church; if he had been what he pretended, only by some quibbling equivocation could he have preached where he did."

It would be difficult, in my opinion, to exaggerate the effects which this "movement" is destined to produce upon the whole composition of society. After a few years, if the craze last so long, we shall have in England factions pursuing each other with a bitterness not to be exceeded by the Orange and Catholic feuds in Ireland. And the Bishops, who ought to turn the clergymen who cause all this mischief out of the Church, are standing idly by looking on. The clergy now laugh at their Bishops—except when they want preferment. "S. G. O." courageously tries to spur these dignitaries up to their duty. "Is it honorable to them," he asks, "to be called commanders and have no power to compel obedience? The Church must fall if Episcopal weakness, treachery or cowardice is still to allow that insult to the State which the utter disorganization of the Church presents." This warning might arouse attention if the Bishops were equal to the crisis—but they are not. They are huddling together inside the Church while it is being burnt down about their ears.

ROEBUCK'S FOLLY.

Of Mr. ROEBUCK'S foolish speech I thought we had heard the last, but this morning the *Daily Telegraph* revives it in an article which is well meant, I dare say, but which is just as absurd as Mr. ROEBUCK'S attack. I have always thought that Americans have more to complain of in the defences of their friends in England than in the aspersions of their enemies, and the *Daily Telegraph* supplies a new confirmation of the theory. It mentions some men whom it considers distinguished—many of the names enumerated being justly so characterized—and goes on to speak of Mr. VANDERBILT and another gentleman in a very different spirit, and with as much ignorance as ill nature. The writer evidently has no idea what positions either of the gentlemen he has named have really held, and his coarse imputations convey the impression that he writes with a bitter *animus* against all Americans, although he pretends to be their advocate. What a pity it is these exceedingly clever gentlemen cannot let Americans alone once for all, and write about something which their flippancy and insolence could not degrade.

AMUSEMENTS.

You will perhaps expect to be told what is going on at our theatres, but it is not an inviting topic to approach. No plays worth mentioning are being performed anywhere, but at two theatres a train runs across the stage every night; at a third a ferry-boat comes up to a landing stage, and "disgorges its passengers," (*vide* description in advertisements;) at a fourth a tissue of bad puns and wildly improbable incidents end with a man being pitched out of a window; at a fifth a second or third rate American actor bellows like a town bull every night in "Richard III." and at the sixth we have a "new" drama by M. BOUCICAULT—to wit, the "Flying Scud," long ago seen by New-Yorkers at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre. I have been to see all these entertainments, for my sins, and I think them simply execrable. But I must be mistaken, because all the critics praise them most warmly, Mr. BYRON'S comedy, "Blow for Blow" receiving compliments which would be almost exaggerated if they were applied to the "School for Scandal." The play appeared to me vulgar and stupid to an incredible degree—but it pleases the British public, or did the first night it was produced. Now the British public cannot be wrong. Something better, however, is before us. Drury has opened with a drama founded on the *Fortunes of Nigel*, and after that we are to have a dramatization of *Les Miserables*. At the Adelphi Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. FECHTER will shortly act together again in a version of *Monte Christo*, prepared by Mr. WEBSTER'S elder son. Then an autumn season of opera is projected, Mr. MAPLESON having abandoned his intention of visiting the United States. Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, author of the "Favorite of Fortune," is writing a new play in which Miss NEILSON will appear; and Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON has a drama ready for the same actress—who is beautiful, but not a genius. In literature the most important works of which I have yet heard are some fresh relics of NAPOLEON the Great, of considerable interest and value, and Lord CAMPBELL'S Lives of BROUGHAM and LYNDHURST—both works to be published by Mr. MURRAY. The same publisher brings out a volume of travels in the United States by a clergyman—said to be very interesting.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY

The King of Prussia's Speech—France and Spain—Admiral Farragut at Chio—Rumors Regarding Gen. Dix—Personal Intelligence—Artistic and Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 18.

You will have received by the cable before this reaches you the text of the King of Prussia's speech at Kiel, with a statement of the effect produced on the Paris Bourse by it. I never witnessed so senseless a panic. In my last letter I mentioned that a marked improvement had taken place in the relations between the two Cabinets, and that in Ministerial circles the fullest confidence was expressed as to its continuance. Although these facts were well known on the market, and were beside confirmed by the tone of the official Press, both here and in Berlin, a mere review of the part indulged in, in the spirit of self-glorification by the Prussian King, proved sufficient to scare speculators and to send the funds down to a point to which they have not receded for some time. It required an official communication from the three Ministers, at present in Paris, negativing the construction put upon the speech, to check this downward rush, and it is only now, after the public have had time to appreciate the exact value to be attached to the King's words, that the market may be said to have recovered from the shock which it received.

People at your side whose feelings are not wound up to this point of sensitiveness, will see in the speech not only no cause for alarm, but, on the contrary, much cause for satisfaction. It is in fact a reëcho of the Imperial speech at Troyes. Like NAPOLEON, the Prussian King declares that in all Europe he sees nothing which menaces its peace. The *forfanterie* by which this declaration is preceded may well be excused for the comfort which the assurance brings. The wonder is, that after so explicit a statement the speech should have been misinterpreted into a motive for alarm, and the funds affected to so serious an extent.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

If we are to believe the telegraph, two meetings are to be held to-day and to-morrow between the French Emperor and the Queen of Spain. The negotiators sent by the latter to press the matter were, it appears, so urgent in their requests that it was impossible for the Emperor to refuse acquiescence. It is notorious, however, that His Majesty desires to avoid being mixed up with the political embarrassments which Queen ISABELLA has brought upon herself. He has enough of the annoyances caused him by the Ultramontane Party in France without being desirous to add to them the suspicion of favoring the reactionary and fanatical policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT CHIO.

In a recent letter I mentioned to you that the reception of Admiral FARRAGUT at Constantinople was anything but cordial, and that he left the Turkish capital impressed with a sense of the unfriendly feeling entertained toward him by the authorities there. His subsequent presence at the baptism of the Crown Prince of Greece at Athens, did not, you may be sure, modify this feeling, and public expression was given to the irritation which it excited at Constantinople. Since then a circumstance has occurred which has placed the Admiral in direct antagonism with the Turkish authorities, and which may lead to active measures on the part of our squadron.

The facts are these. On the occasion of the rejoicings for the birth of the heir to the throne of Greece, the demonstrations at the Island of Chio were of so exuberant a character that the Turkish authorities thought fit to regard them as disturbances of the public peace, and accordingly arrested several persons who had taken a prominent part in them, among whom was an employe in the Vice-Consulate of the United States—a Greek by birth. All that this man had done, as I understand, was to sanction by his presence the *Te Deum* sung on the occasion and the raising of the Greek national flag. The Turks pretend that he is a raya, but he himself stoutly denies the assertion, and states that he can establish the fact of his Hellenic origin. According to the principles of international law and the practice of all civilized Governments, his nationality has no bearing on the question raised in this instance. The American Vice-Consul contends, and with reason, that the local authorities have no right to seize in this manner the person of one of his employes; the proper and usual course being first to apply to the Consul himself.

It was reported at Athens that Admiral FARRAGUT was about to send the *Frolic* to Chio to demand the surrender of the prisoner. He has been removed, however, from the island, and sent to the Dardanelles, where the Governor-General of the Turkish Archipelago resides. I see it stated to-day that Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived in Trieste. He has probably given rendezvous to the squadron there, and will afterward proceed to the Turkish waters. The old Salamander is not a man to be trifled with, so look out for warm work in that quarter.

In connection with the Admiral, another difficulty has sprung up between the Greek and Turkish Governments, which promises to still further increase the exasperation caused by the facts which I have just related to you. In the same arbitrary manner, and without the least notice to the Greek Legation, the Porte has thought fit to arrest and cast into prison three Greek subjects who formed part of the deputation charged to present the Admiral with a congratulatory address during his sojourn in Constantinople. This proceeding is in direct contravention of the provisions of the capitulations which, except in certain cases, formally anticipated and defined, deprive the local authorities of all jurisdiction over the members of foreign nationalties. The Greek Minister has taken energetic steps to have these parties restored to liberty, but up to last accounts had not succeeded. He has in vain invoked for them the protection of the foreign jurisdiction, but the Turkish authorities refuse to listen to his remonstrances on the ground that these three members of the deputation are promoters of disorder, the address of which they were the bearers being, they say, full of insults to the Government, and an appeal to sedition. An offer, I believe, has been made to liberate the parties, but it is coupled with the condition that they shall immediately leave the Turkish dominions. This the Greek Minister very properly refuses to assent to, as he contends they have done nothing which justifies a sentence of banishment.

GEN. DIX.

Some of the papers here will have it that Gen. DIX has requested to be recalled. This is about as true as the report that he is in favor of SEYMOUR'S nomination for the Presidency and the payment of the Federal debt in a depreciated currency. No, the General will remain at his post until his term is finished, and then he will carry away with him the regrets of his diplomatic brethren, as well as of all his countrymen in Paris. Mrs. DIX will return here from the United States in the Spring, in order to accompany the General on a continental tour.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Rev. Mr. MILBURN will be glad to learn that he is fast recovering from the severe attack of illness by which he has been prostrated, and will be able to leave the house and take open air exercise in a few days. He does not go to Berlin to have the operation performed on his eyes as originally intended, being persuaded that it can be as carefully and successfully executed by the French surgeons.

GAMBLING AT THE GERMAN SPAS.

M. DE MOLTKE, brother of the Danish Ambassador, lost 48,000 francs at Wiesbaden on Sunday last. The better the day the better the deed I suppose. A Polish gentleman, who goes by the soubriquet of "the man with the twelve rings," won 112,000 francs and left. At Baden-Baden the Duke of Hamilton has been a heavy winner. It is a pity to see men of fortune and position encouraging by their example this detestable vice.

ARTISTIC NEWS.

ANTONIN VECHTE, surnamed the French *Benvenuto*, is dead. He fought his way up from the humblest beginnings, and has left the reputation of a great genius. For two table ornaments executed for the Baron DE ROTHSCHILD he received the large sum of 160,000 francs. His last work was the cover in platina of an illuminated Bible executed for the Duc D'AUMALE.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

ADELINA PATTI returns to Paris on the 24th, and will open the Italiens on the 1st in *Lucia*. After the first six weeks of the season she will leave for St. Petersburg. She will give a series of three performances at Brussels *en route*.

At Vienna the latest novelty is an orchestra composed entirely of women. The theatre at which they are performing is crowded to suffocation every night.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Their National Responsibility to Europe—Views of M. Guizot—What he Says of Napoleon.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will no doubt attract considerable attention, from the fact of its containing an article by M. GUIZOT, entitled "*La France et la Prusse Responsables Devant l'Europe.*" This venerable statesman, after recognizing the existence of that uneasiness caused by the apprehension of coming war, which has so often been dwelt on in this letter, discusses whether war be inevitable or even probable, and points out the only course which he thinks can put an end to the present state of suspense. M. GUIZOT commences as follows:

"A strange and yet natural fact is the leading feature of our political situation. In the midst of the most profound material repose the public mind is harrassed, and business is hampered by an obstinate feeling of anxiety. Shall we have peace or war? Imaginations and conversations are endlessly revolving round that question. Interest and labor languish and suffer, and await its solution with impatience. The language of Governments—of ours quite as much as of those of foreign Powers—is not to blame if the question ever remains a question. Pacific assurance have never been more positive, nor more often repeated. It is obvious that the Government feels anxious respecting the anxiety displayed by the public, and would wish to allay it, as its own interests are also compromised; and, after so many shocks as it has sustained, the Government cannot long dispense with the security and prosperity of the country. On the other hand, is the language of the Government only a prudent tactic, a means of gaining time until it be ready for war, or until it find a favorable opportunity and a plausible motive for declaring it? There is nothing to prevent the most powerful Governments from keeping silent as to their anticipations, and thus throw doubt for a time on their designs. If, in the present state of Europe, war were natural and probable, the Imperial Government would be right in not admitting beforehand that such was the case, and to put off plain speaking until the time of its being prepared to act with some chance of success. But, in spite of such an hypothesis, the Government would at present be overdoing its pacific professions; between a country and its Government reserve may sometimes be necessary—falsehood never is. I am convinced that the Government says what it thinks, and that it hopes in the maintenance of that peace which it so often promises. How is it, then, that its promises are so little heeded? How is it that it does not succeed in removing that feeling of uneasiness which is equally irksome and detrimental to the country and to itself? Does there exist in the present situation and disposition of the States of Europe, Princes and people, any strong passion, any of those powerful and spontaneous impulses, which, in spite of specific interests and wishes, lead to war, and must fatally bring it about? Nothing of the kind is to be found either among the Princes or the peoples of Europe; there is no nation just now a prey to the war fever—there is not a ruler on the Throne imbued by the spirit of ambition of conquest."

The venerable statesman then reviews very calmly and temperately the state of feeling of the various ruling men in Europe and their peoples. He shows that pacific ideas predominate in France—her war fever having been effectually quenched by the first NAPOLEON. In England the cessation of the old feeling of morbid jealousy of France, and the natural operation of free institutions and the growing sense of responsibility which weighs on her statesmen, makes her sincerely pacific; and, though M. GUIZOT would not recommend France, were she inclined to set the world in a blaze, to rely overmuch on the abstention of England, he holds that the British Government will always cordially coöperate with France to maintain the peace. He thus refers to Germany:

"It is Germany which is now the revolutionary aggressive nation of Europe. When I call her a nation I have no wish to decide the most important of the great questions by which we are at present agitated. Because the numerous population which inhabits in the centre of Europe the vast territory called Germany descend from the same race and speak the same language, is it to be considered one and the same people? Yes, there is the similarity of origin and tongue, an important fact and a national bond, which are not without right nor without force. No, that fact and that tie are not, far from it, the only ones which preside in the formation and political organization of States, and which may claim to regulate their destiny. The German nation is itself a striking proof of that truth. It has coöperated, and is still doing so at the present day, in the formation and existence of several different States, of which it has become, and remains so, a very intimately and legitimately incorporated element. There are populations, Germans by race and by language, in France, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, and the United States. Does this mean that they do not belong *de jure* and *de facto* to the State in which history has caused them to enter, and that they may invoke, or that others may do so in their name, their origin, and their language, to unite themselves in virtue of the principle of nationalties, with a German State, unitary by its inhabitants as well as by its name? The late WILLIAM I., King of Wurtemberg, a Prince eminent by the extent, wisdom, and firmness of his mind, wrote to me from Stuttgard on the 5th of December, 1860: 'The affairs of Europe are in a very complicated state; France and Germany are even endeavoring to reorganize the stability of their Governments on durable and conservative principles; but the former has the great advantage of having the experience of her history and a single purpose. Germany is a great people, but not a nation, and her different populations have a very distinct history and interests, which will render the reconstruction of a German League very difficult. Yet peace, our future safety, and the stability of our institutions depend essentially on the eventful relations of France and Germany.'"

Of Prussia, M. GUIZOT speaks in these terms:

"Now that, without disturbing peace, France has manifested her forethought and power by legislative and administrative measures, does Prussia desire war? Will she render it inevitable? Does she afford us, by her internal state and by her dispositions, as many reasons to expect it as to keep ourselves prepared for it? Prussia is, so far at least, an ambitious power, but not a revolutionary one; she is not a prey to those ideas and passions of indefinite meaning which drive nations out of their natural sphere, and launch them on to the world like unexpected and irregular meteors. The ambition of Prussia is German; she aspires to conquer, materially and morally, the domination in Germany. Republican France inflamed and invaded Europe, while at the same time protesting, sincerely at first, against all desire and all designs of conquest. It is acquisitions, and in a determined region, that monarchical Prussia is pursuing and accomplishing. There is moreover in Prussia a party more preoccupied with her liberties at home than with her conquests abroad, and which aspires to found a free government rather than extend widely the national frontiers. That liberal body comprises some of the men the most distinguished and the most respected, not only in Prussia, but in Germany and in Europe. It has been several times a serious embarrassment for the Prussian Government, and for Count DE BISMARCK in particular; it is and will necessarily be a check to the war party, which requires an almost uncontrolled and uncontested power to advance rapidly and confidently in its course. The Prussian dominion is, besides, neither so popular nor so well established in all its recent acquisitions not to require time and moderation to consolidate them. There is a wide difference between Prussia taking violently possession of the little municipal republic of Frankfort, against the inhabitants, and England restoring to the Ionian Islands their independence. King WILLIAM and his advisers would be strangely shortsighted if they forgot that to the dangers of a fresh war might be added the ill-will of some of their new subjects."

But the great interest of the paper centres on what M. GUIZOT says of the Emperor NAPOLEON, on whom he considers the responsibility of peace or war must chiefly devolve. He begins by pointing out that the great wars were waged by his Majesty in the Crimea, in Italy and in Mexico, were essentially political wars, initiated and conducted by the Government, and not prompted by any national impulse of ambition or revenge. He then proceeded to say:

"Of all the rulers of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. is undoubtedly the one man whose task and whose responsibility on the question of peace or war are at present the greatest. From his first appearance on the political stage his situation has been a complicated one; he rose to power under a double star, that of his own name, a name portending war and great adventures, as well as the star of order and peace, gravely compromised in France and throughout Europe by the revolution of 1848. Oscillating between these two stars, and under their alterative influence he has lived and reigned ever since his accession. At first peace was maintained. The restoration of order, in a mode too arbitrary not to be precarious, was dearly purchased. That once achieved, NAPOLEON III. determined to give full career to his adventurous and warlike star; he waged two plausible and brilliant wars in Italy and in the Crimea, and a chimerical and unfortunate war in Mexico. This is a great deal—it is enough, it strikes me, on the part of NAPOLEON III. to discharge the debt he owed to the name and example of NAPOLEON I. I have no hesitation in stating that such is the feeling of France, and unless I am mistaken such is at present the opinion of NAPOLEON III. himself. In 1855 I had the honor of an interview with him. As director of the French Academy I attended at the Tuileries to submit to the Imperial sanction the election of M. PONSARD in the room of M. BAOUR-LORMIAN. It was at the time of the Crimean war; Sebastopol was not yet taken; and the issue might appear uncertain. My academic duties fulfilled, the Emperor was good enough to detain me, and talk over the state of affairs in the Black Sea. He showed himself preoccupied above all respecting the issue of the war, the various ways there might be of getting out of it, and the diplomatic arrangements it would be necessary to prevent the necessity of beginning so risky an undertaking over again. I was struck with the perplexity of his mind, with his prudent anxiety, with his moderation, I will take the liberty of saying, with the modesty of his desires and his views. I left him, carrying away with me the conviction that if he had readily entered upon war he would still more readily make peace. I do not think that the Italian war, with the grave embarrassments which attended and have followed its successes, in the Mexican war with its lamentable issue, can have greatly strengthened in the Emperor NAPOLEON'S heart a taste for war, and for the problems which it raises. I know not whether he still retains all that faith in his destiny, all that confidence in his fortune, which for a long time characterized his life. The experience of disappointments and of reverses is a heavy burden to bear, even for the most obstinate optimists or fatalists. Moreover, age comes on, bringing with it other than personal interests, and other pre-occupations than the fancies of imagination or the workings of solitary thought. From these facts and moral probabilities I infer that in the question of peace or war arising out of the events in Germany, and in spite of the regret and annoyance these events must cause him, the Emperor NAPOLEON is more inclined to peace than war, and that he will seek rather to allow time gradually to heal the wounds of France and his own than embitter them by running fresh risks. It is said that there are about him, even in his council, partisans of war; the Ministers of War and Marine are given credit for a desire to prove that the forces they have been organizing are adequate to secure the victory to France. I can understand the feeling on the part of gallant soldiers and sailors; but Marshal NEIL and Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY are also men of too much sense, and too much attached to their country not to make their personal feeling subservient to their duty to their country and to the general policy of the Government they serve. * * * I can see in France no party, no man, that can overthrow a peace policy. It depends on the will of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and on him alone."

The following is the passage with which M. GUIZOT terminates his observations:

"As for France, in the crisis in which she was so nearly involved, she has been during two years performing acts of moderation and prudence, of foresight and strength: she has kept peace and prepared herself for war. This is already something, but not enough—the situation, just as it now is, is intolerable as well for France as for the rest of Europe; it excites alarms; it imposes charges upon the people, and keeps the Government on a *qui vive* they can no longer bear. A clearer future is necessary in order that confidence, activity and prosperity may return; a more decided, more coherent, and more efficacious policy is required to insure the realization of such a prospect. Let France take the initiative in manifesting her design to place her military state on a peace footing, and inviting her neighbors to do the same; I do not pretend here to indicate all the conditions and all the means; I am far from overlooking all the difficulties and perils; but I am sure that in boldly adopting that course and practising it persistently and in all sincerity, France would have a great chance of propagating it around her, and would obtain from such a line of conduct as much credit in Europe as security and prosperous impulse at home."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Campaign in Central Pennsylvania—Altoona and the Seventeenth Congressional District—Covode's Chances—Mrs. Lincoln's Whereabouts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

This flourishing town, of some 8,000 inhabitants, lying at the foot of the western slope of the Alleghanies, is the headquarters of the great corporation of Pennsylvania—the Central Railroad, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Here are centred all the workshops of the Company for the construction of cars, locomotives, &c., and, considering that the town was built by and receives its entire support from the Company, one would naturally expect to find the political sentiments of its citizens in unison with the direction and management of the road. Such is not the case, however, and the fact speaks volumes for the liberality and want of partisanship of the directors of the railroad, whatever it may say for the lack of good sense and judgment on the part of the citizens. While all of the directors are Republicans except the President, (and he is a Grant man,) a large majority of the employes of the road, I am told, are Democrats. This is all right enough, and no man ought to object to it; but a Republican from New-York cannot help thinking how different would be the condition of things if the road were located in that State. Were the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to be made the political machine that the New-York Central has been for the last twenty years, it might control the politics of Pennsylvania in the interest of the Republican Party as effectually as New-York politics have been controlled by that corporation in the interest of the Democracy. The managers of the Pennsylvania road, however, have not made it their business to run a political party, but to run a railroad, and in this, their legitimate duty, they have succeeded to a degree of perfection that few railroad corporations in this country can match. Their workshops here are more extensive and complete, and better equipped, than any I ever saw. They have had the good fortune to secure a General Superintendent who thoroughly understands his business, and who, besides his knowledge of railroads, is a thoroughly educated man in other respects, a gentleman, and (though not a partisan) a good Republican. Railroad men everywhere, who desire to learn how to superintend a railroad properly and arrange all the complicated details with the most perfect order and system, will do well to come here and take a look at the office of Superintendent WILLIAMS.

Though, as I said, a majority of the voters of Altoona have hitherto gone with the Democracy, yet, here, as elsewhere, a very perceptible change, I am told, has taken place since the Tammany Convention. They still support Democracy in the abstract, but large numbers of them are unable to go it in the concrete form of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Thus you will find in this county, as in all the other counties of the State, a much larger Democratic vote in October than in November. The town of Altoona usually gives about 200 Democratic majority, and may give it in October, but in November, Republicans tell me here, it will not be over seventy-five. A wide-awake Grant and Colfax Club has been organized in the town, and is doing excellent service. It has started a campaign paper called the "Altoona *True Light*," and holds frequent meetings. The State Central Committee have rather neglected them in the matter of speakers, in accordance with their programme of letting Democratic towns take care of themselves, and therein I think they miss it here as elsewhere. There never was a better time for Republicans to gain converts from the ranks of their opponents than in this canvass. The State is full of Democrats who hesitate to go the Seymour and Blair ticket, and the right word, at the right time, from the right man, would, in thousands of cases, turn the scale in favor of GRANT.

With reference to this Congressional District, (the Seventeenth,) now represented by D. J. MORRELL, there is no doubt of its going Republican and reëlecting MORRELL by a handsome majority. The district comprises the Counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Cambria. Blair and Huntingdon are strongly Democratic and the other two Democratic. MORRELL'S influence, however, in Cambria, where he resides, is omnipotent, and he can carry a large share of the Democracy with him. The district adjoining MORRELL'S on the west, however, comprising the Counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, now represented by JOHN COVODE, or "Uncle Johnny," as they call him out here, is extremely doubtful. This is the only district, as I stated in a previous letter, that the Democrats have the slightest chance of gaining, and they are moving heaven and earth to succeed. Their last dodge is to import two or three hundred rebels from Maryland to work in the quarries of Westmoreland. The prevailing opinion is that in the matter of pipe-laying Uncle Johnny will prove a match for them. There are quarries in Westmoreland that need Republican laborers as well as Democratic.

The Grant and Colfax Club held a spirited meeting here on Saturday night last which was addressed by Col. MCCLURE, Gen. OWEN and other local speakers, and also by Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Illinois, who happened to pass here on his journey Westward.

Altoona has been favored with a visit from Mrs. LINCOLN, who spent two months here during the Summer, with her son TAD, and left on Wednesday last. She boarded at the Logan House and kept very secluded, so much so that everybody except the Altoonans supposed her to be in Paris.

OHIO.

Meeting at Bellefontaine—Speech by Gen. Burnett—Withering Arraignment of the Democracy—Invasion of Ohio by the John Morgan Guerrillas—Progress of the Campaign—Rousing Meetings Everywhere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1868.

A few days ago, in the columns of that enterprising journal, the Pittsburg *Commercial*, I observed this editorial paragraph:

"Gen. GARFIELD is doing yeoman's service in Ohio. He is very methodical, precise and exact in his statements, and deals largely in facts and figures—a style of oratory that is very damaging to the Democrats. In this, however, he is simply obeying SEYMOUR'S orders to 'push the debt and taxation upon public attention.'"

His reputation in Congress as a financier induced me to believe that I could hear something good, solid and original from him. Moreover, I had seen the announcement of a "rally" here, at which he was to be the chief speaker. It appeared in the Republican journal published in Bellefontaine. I doubt not the readers of the TIMES, especially those in New-England, will be interested in reading a copy of this announcement. In its original shape it occupied a half column of the Bellefontaine *Republican*, the largest display type being used for the headlines, and broad-faced pica for the body of reading matter.

The threatening aspect of the heavens above proved stronger than the temptation to come, and have "a regular rip-snorting jollification." Yet a goodly number of the genuine yeomanry came into town. Gen. GARFIELD was unable to be present, but his place was well filled by Gen. H. L. BURNETT, who delivered an earnest, enthusing, electric speech. I haven't heard a better speech this campaign. I knew much of Gen. BURNETT'S fame as a brilliant young jurist and advocate; of his superb powers as a forensic orator; of his logic and learning displayed to such overwhelming advantage in his argument as Judge-Advocate-General in the notorious Bowles-Milligan treason case; of his connection for the Government with the conspiracy trial at Washington in 1865; but I did not know that in him the Republican Party would find an advocate of grand and peculiar powers before the people. I wish I could transfer to these weak paragraphs some adequate and just conception of his oratorical momentum. To say simply that in appeal to the honor and patriotism, the head and heart of his hearers; in cogent reasoning and fundamental logic; in choice and appropriate language; in stinging invective and ridicule; in reply, analysis and retort—to say that in all these he is irresistible, is but a bare statement of fact.

No clearer exposition of the position of the two parties on the great question of finance have I listened to. Some repudiation sprig had badgered the General with a series of arraignments of the Republican Party disguised in the form of interrogations. They were courteous in language, however, and were answered in equally courteous terms. But the reply was as withering as it was exhaustive. I can only give a skeleton of his arguments. He dwelt with telling emphasis upon the fact that the New-York platform, which Senator DOOLITTLE eulogizes to the skies for its unambiguity, is a grand swindle; that when it says that the bonds shall be paid in "lawful" money wherein no specification exists as to the matter, it may be interpreted to mean "gold," and then he showed from GEO. H. PENDLETON'S own speech in Congress that he did not regard greenbacks as lawful money.

Gen. BURNETT proved a foeman of no ordinary prowess, for he put the enemy on the defensive at once. He did not devote his valuable time to explaining away the silly calumnies and false statements of our desperate adversary, but walked well into the terrible, inconsistent and vulnerable record of the Kuklux Democracy, made so recently and yet so fresh in the minds of the people. It was with eminent histrionic power he painted the conscious Democrat, who, looking back at the hellish work of his party—at the starving, ghastly heroes of Andersonville and Belle Isle—at the hundred human hecatombs of the South—at the sad-eyed widows and orphans all over the land—at the burning asylums of New-York—at the maimed men who hobble through life—at the blood which poured upon so many battle-fields—who, looking back upon this record, walks the floor of his chamber through the vigils of the night, wringing his betraying hands, and crying the wild cry of Lady Macbeth, "Out, dam'd spot!" This vivid resurrection of the true record of the Kuklux Democracy fairly lifted the Republican heart of this community from its unaccountable lethargy, and this leaven will permeate the public corporeal and bring out, the second Tuesday of next month, every loyal vote to the support of GRANT and COLFAX.

AN INVASION OF THE STATE.

In a recent contribution to the TIMES I called attention to the Democratic programme of "reacting" in this State and Indiana. My warnings were not mere hallucinations. Proofs daily accumulate showing how systematically the Kuklux Klan is working to colonize a sufficient body of the rebel Democracy of Kentucky in these two States to make them "react" beautifully in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A second invasion of Ohio and Indiana by JOHN MORGAN'S guerrillas is being accomplished. They do not come as in 1863, led by a reckless and desperate rebel leader, but in a more dangerous, because more secret way. Then the shaggy gray uniform and the stars and bars betrayed their breed and purpose; now they march under false colors—the colors of the laborer seeking employment. A Cincinnati paper of yesterday says:

"VALLANDIGHAM'S late visit to New-York was for the purpose of obtaining money to import voters into the Third District, in which he was successful, and the work of importing is progressing. This is the way in which he expects to carry his election."

Corroborative of my statements, I make this extract from a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Chicago *Tribune*:

"We have information of a heavy importation of Kuklux into SCHENCK'S district. They represent themselves as coming from Cincinnati, and ask for thirty days' work, offering to work for their board. One manufacturer has received more than a score of such applications within a few weeks. Others have been favored in the same way. The emigrants are undoubtedly from Kentucky, and their object is to elect VALLANDIGHAM. The large Democratic majority in Kentucky will be used to reduce our majorities in Ohio and Indiana this Fall."

There is not the least doubt of it. And the expense of this nefarious work is greatly liquidated by the whisky ring, and other Democratic organizations. This *Tribune* telegramist adds the hopeful paragraph, however, that meantime the Union forces are well organized. There are now nearly 2,000 Grant Clubs in the State, and they are working, as citizens never worked before, to cement and seal the victory over the rebellion. The universal feeling among Republicans is that the reconstructed Governments of the rebel States must be sustained, and the peace and prosperity of the country secured, by the election of GRANT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, telegraphing yesterday from Dayton, VALLANDIGHAM'S home, says:

"The programme, as made out, contemplates first a heavy importation of scalawags from Kentucky, where rebel adventurers are as thick as blackberries, and then to draw on the various districts in this State, in which Democratic majorities are supposed to be large enough to bear it. In the Fifth District, for example, they think they can elect fiddler BILL MUNGEN and have three or four hundred votes to spare for VALLANDIGHAM."

He then recites several facts—that a Democrat, under the exhilaration of liquor, divulged the plan of importing from Kentucky for VALLANDIGHAM; that on the 15th inst., the Election Master (Mr. CRAIG) at Wapakonets, MUNGEN'S district, received a dispatch from his superior officer of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, instructing him to transfer all his hands to the gravel pit at Dayton; that men are being hired at enormous figures in certain strongly Democratic counties to go into the Third District and work; and that in one precinct, within thirty days, eighteen strangers (or "tater diggers," as they call themselves) have made their advent, and claiming to be citizens of the State, will claim the right to vote. And the "catch-thief" cry is already raised to mask the rebel invasion. The Dayton *Ledger*, VALLANDIGHAM'S paper, is engaged in publishing letters purporting to be from men formerly Republican, who have changed and become Democratic on account of the inevitable "nigger." This might look more plausible if the world didn't know that the Republican Party was just as thoroughly "nigger" ten years ago as it is now; and no sane man will leave it on that ground and fly to the arms of the party which is exerting all its energies in the South to get "nigger" sympathy and assistance. The *Ledger*, the other day, contained a letter purporting to have been subscribed to by twelve men, stating that, whereas, a "nigger" was charged by a white girl with having outraged her person and was not convicted, a negro was charged with having killed a white man and wasn't convicted; but, whereas, a white man was convicted of killing a "nigger," and punished, therefore, the Republican Party is no longer worthy of their support. In this fabulous way they try to prepare the public for the tremendous increase in the aggregate Democratic vote, really augmented by the perjured vagabonds and rebel guerrillas from Kentucky. In an honest vote, Gen. SCHENCK will carry the district by 1,000 majority. Every vote reducing it below that figure will be cast by a Kentucky scalawag and genuine rebel bummer, or Copperhead itinerant from some other county in the State.

THE CAMPAIGN

progresses with increasing vigor. Three weeks more and the tale will be told. On the evening of the 18th, at the City of Hamilton, in SCHENCK'S district, Gen. BURNETT addressed an immense meeting. Eye-witnesses declare it to have been the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage ever seen in that section. The Oxford Grand Guards and Hamilton Regiment of Boys in Blue participated in the grand torchlight demonstration.

On the same evening, a public meeting of equal magnitude was held in London, between Columbus and Xenia. Rev. M. P. GADDIS was the principal speaker, and he delivered one of his excellent, inimitable addresses. The occasion was also the scene of a grand torchlight display.

In addition to the meeting held here, the following announcements were made in Ohio for yesterday: Gen. W. H. GIBSON at Elyria; Hon. A. HART at Moss Run; Hon. W. H. EAMES at Ellsworth; Capt. A. S. MCCLURE at Massillon; Gen. GRANVILLE MOODY at Findlay; Gen. M. B. WALKER at Elyria; Rev. M. P. GADDIS at Cleveland; Gen. E. F. SCHNEIDER at Mapleton; Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER at Cleveland; Hon. J. M. ASHLEY at Gilead and Tontogana; Gen. JOHN BEATTY at La Rue; Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY at Xenia; Gen. C. H. GROSVENOR at Galion; Hon. J. J. WINANS at Xenia; Gov. R. B. HAYS at Fremont; and Hon. W. H. WEST and EX-GOV. DENISON at Xenia. Does that look like business? Hasn't it the ring of true metal about it? And the fact is, the number of public meetings actually held throughout the State yesterday and last night doubtless trebled the announcements above mentioned. Every indication points unmistakably to a sweeping victory in October. Here and there we find a little supineness in our ranks, but the icicles are melting as the canvass heats. As indices along the line of advance, let me give you a few

STRAWS.

A vote taken the other day on a passenger train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, resulted in 42 for GRANT, 29 for SEYMOUR; a vote on the Bellefontaine Road yesterday, resulted: Gentlemen for GRANT, 24; for SEYMOUR, 15; ladies for GRANT, 11; for SEYMOUR, 4. A similar vote on a train between Indianapolis and Terre Haute showed: Gentlemen for GRANT, 52; ladies for GRANT, 15; gentlemen for SEYMOUR, 23, and ladies for SEYMOUR, 6. I was on a train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road a few days ago when a vote was taken: GRANT, 30; SEYMOUR, 18.

The following dispatch appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* day before yesterday, viz.:

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 15.

A vote of the operators, agents and clerks on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, west of Richmond, was taken to-day. The result was 59 for GRANT and 3 for SEYMOUR. Democrats are too scarce to make the contest interesting. Can you send us some?

Roll on the ball! J. Q. T.

Senator Conkling's Speech in Utica—The Bonds and Taxation.

The Utica *Herald* gives a report of Senator CONKLING'S speech at the Republican meeting in that city on Monday evening, from which we take that portion relating to the Government bonds and taxation:

Mr. CONKLING considered the demand that "all property of every species should be equally taxed at its real value" saying that the interest on the Government bonds was already heavily taxed; beyond this the bonds were exempt by express agreement made between the Government in the dark hour of its necessity and those who hold the bonds. A great Government could not afford so gigantic a swindle as the Democratic platform would have it commit. The bonds were the means which had saved the nation's life. They were issued and negotiated to men who furnished us the wherewithal. These bonds amounted to $1,500,000,000. Who holds them? "Bloated bondholders" in the phrase of the day! $600,000,000 are held abroad beyond reach of taxation; $425,000,000 constituted the basis of banking, that paid $18,000,000 annually in taxes; $475,000,000 alone remained. Savings banks, trust companies and the poor held this latter amount. The amounts in the savings banks were the moneys of the needle-women, of widows and orphans, and to tax these would be to take tithes of the poor. A tax of two per cent. a year upon 1881 bonds would eventually inflict a loss upon holders of eight or nine times the amount gained. The States could not tax these bonds, as they belonged to the United States; neither could Congress delegate to States the power to tax—the Constitution prevented this. The argument of Democrats now was that Congress had power to tax these bonds. There was a provision in the late amendment to the Constitution which would prevent this, if even the Supreme Court did not do the same. The proposition that all property was to be taxed alike at its real value was then treated. Wheat was to pay the same amount as whisky, according to the Democratic platform, and corn the same as tobacco, and land also must be taxed, which latter must be laid as direct taxes. If this tax on land was laid, New-York would pay thirty times as much on the poorest acre in her borders as some other States would on the richest acre in theirs. This was Democratic doctrine. The subject of paying the bonds in greenbacks was considered. This was bad in morals and bad in policy. The reason why the bonds sold below par was because such men as some bank directors in Utica, during the dark days, resigned their positions because these banks invested in Government securities. [Applause.] If we had had no men to preach repudiation we could save millions of dollars now. The Democratic policy to issue money enough to pay the public debt would be to rob the whole community and to violate two solemn contracts. In place of the wild and impracticable schemes of the Democracy, the Republican platform said that the public debt should be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the contract. Let us wait for what peace and work and time will do. In the meantime lift high the public credit and public honor, and then, when our wealth is trebled, men and women will tell how many the great war killed rather than how much it cost.

Braxton Bragg and the Flag.

At a Democratic meeting in New-Orleans on Thursday night last, Col. HATCH was among the speakers, and in the course of his remarks said that the Radical city paper thought it strange that "Mr. BRAGG, Mr. HATCH and Mr. HAYS" should take part in bringing to New-Orleans an American flag. He would tell those connected with it (we quote from the *Picayune*) that "there was not a Radical in all Louisiana, whether carpet-bagger or indigenous, who had done more brilliant or useful service in the defence of that flag, service which had reflected more glory on himself or that flag, than had BRAXTON BRAGG, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. And then he had been sent at the outset of the late war, in obedience to orders, to Baton Rouge, there to take possession of the Arsenal; when he hauled down that flag he cut out of it the Yankee stars, and then ran up the stripes with the other stars remaining."

The Rousseau Guards and Gen. Rousseau.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday evening last, the Rousseau Guards called at the residence of Gen. ROUSSEAU, in New-Orleans, and were addressed by him briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ROUSSEAU GUARD: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in the name of your fine club, and in calling upon me this evening. I should be glad to address you at length, but I have for the most part ceased making political speeches, deeming it inconsistent with my position as an officer of the army; but of you I shall make an exception, and on some future occasion I shall be happy to visit you at your hall, and address you more at length than I can do at this late hour. With thanks for your kind wishes, I therefore bid you good-night.

LITERARY.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By A. W. KINGLAKE. Vol. II. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The second volume of Mr. KINGLAKE's history, comprising the third and fourth volumes of the English edition, cannot be said to equal or even approach the earlier portion of the work in general interest. In treating of the origin of the Crimean war, he electrified his readers by the extraordinary bitterness of his attack on the personal character of NAPOLEON III., and the marvelous keenness and polish of the literary weapons with which the assault was made. His biographies, too, of the prominent members of the Napoleonic *entourage*, startled people by their elaborate malevolence. The careers of St. ARNAUD, FLEWEY, and others of the "middle-aged men who were pushing their fortunes in Paris" were all criticised in a spirit worthy of WILSON CROKER, of whom SYDNEY SMITH said that he would travel fifty miles on the outside of a coach, on a frosty night, in order to obtain proof that a man was illegitimate or a woman older than she represented herself to be. His attack on the London *Times*, dictated by the most transparently veiled personal animosity, excited universal attention in England on account of the audacity which prompted him to assail that time-honored institution, and the novel style of sarcasm which he made use of. His theme comprised the situation of Europe in its entirety, the attitude and policy of each great power, the waking up to arms of England after her forty years of peace, and, as far as it could be unvailed, the secret history of the Imperial adventurer, NAPOLEON—for as such he was still regarded at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean war. These were great subjects, and treated with Mr. KINGLAKE's consummate literary skill—for though it is too much to ascribe high literary art to Mr. KINGLAKE, no one can deny him the possession of literary skill—could not fail to render his first volumes a most prolific topic of discussion and criticism throughout the world. The writer dealt with great notions and strongly-marked characters, and his own strong individuality, together with his intense personal dislikes, gave to the work all the piquancy of a series of brilliant political pamphlets. But the reader who expects to find anything of the kind in the present volume will be greatly mistaken. It is a mere record of military operations, interspersed with half a dozen brilliant personal sketches. This, of course, is one of the necessities of this stage of his work, but it does not excuse the intolerable prolixity with which events of slight or merely accidental importance are treated. In six hundred closely-printed pages, Mr. KINGLAKE only covers the month that elapsed after the battle of the Alma, and conducts his readers no further than the so-called battle of Balaclava. The details with which his narrative is overburdened would have scarcely been of interest even at the time, had Mr. KINGLAKE been an omniscient special correspondent. Still more vexatious and wearisome is the habit, which Mr. KINGLAKE cannot forego, of investigating any minute discrepancy of evidence as to some trivial fact with the assumed gravity and formality of a judge charging a jury on a matter of life and death. He evidently piques himself upon the possession of a judicial mind, and is not satisfied with the opportunities given for the display of his faculty in great questions, but is always ready to sum up and charge on the slightest provocation. Style apart, this tendency to dwell upon incidents, prolong description, and dissect evidence is the great defect of the work, and one which will render readers who have been carried through the present volume by the impetus derived from the last, considerably less anxious for the appearance of the next.

The delay on the part of the Allies after the victory of the Alma engages Mr. KINGLAKE's attention first, and then follows a lengthy disquisition upon the divided counsels of the two commanders, and the history of the discussions relative to the strategy to be pursued in advancing upon Sebastopol. With regard to all the points in dispute as to the responsibility of the French and English commanders for blunders made, risks incurred and time wasted, it is needless to say that Mr. KINGLAKE treats them with the same manifest bias as before. When the promised French reply to Mr. KINGLAKE's version is forthcoming, the public will be better able to judge of the merits of the case. It is one in which, notwithstanding Mr. KINGLAKE's assumed impartiality, the precept *audi alteram partem* may be emphatically applied. The flank march of the Allies, after the abandonment of their intention to attack Sebastopol from the north, and their occupation of Balaclava are well described, and the sketches of the two great heroes of the defence—KORNILOFF, the "soul," and TODLEBEN, the "mind,"—are in Mr. KINGLAKE's best style, less disfigured, perhaps, by his besetting faults than any in the work. Justice is done to the naval attacks on the forts, the event that first convinced the Allies of the futility of pitting wooden ships and the artillery of those days against granite. But it is the charges of English cavalry which together form what is usually known as the battle of Balaclava, that occupy Mr. KINGLAKE for well nigh half the volume. There were, it will be recollected, two charges—one that of the six hundred of the light brigade, led by the Earl of CARDIGAN, and the other that of the three regiments of heavy cavalry under Gen. SCARLETT, less universally celebrated, but in reality quite as brilliant and less disastrous, and certainly more in accordance with the received military ideas. No one can deny the vigor of many passages in Mr. KINGLAKE's description of these two charges, or fail to be carried away by the thrilling excitement of the one or two genuine, fiery "battle-pieces" to be found in it. But it is too full of personal hand-to-hand conflicts, too full of digressions from and returns to a subject; the interest is not sustained, and—there is no denying it—in places Mr. KINGLAKE gets dull. It seems, indeed, sometimes, as if many portions of the narrative must have been written exclusively for the officers concerned in the charge, so full of personal exploits and individual adventures is it. If it were shortened by one-half, it would still be far too long to bear any proportion to the military importance of the subject, while the impression on the reader would be far more concentrated and vivid. As an English journal says, our war would take a hundred volumes at this rate. There is unquestionably something in the charge of the six hundred that strikes the imagination more vividly than ordinary deeds of gallantry. And that the English should be peculiarly susceptible to this feeling, is not to be wondered at. Their cavalry is the pride of the British service, it is officered by the best blood of the Kingdom, and there is something in the idea of the splendid body of gallant horsemen riding to destruction, in as close order as if on drill, just because "somebody blundered," that gives a fascination to the story to an English writer and English readers. But Mr. KINGLAKE has ridden the subject to death.

Of Lord CARDIGAN, the brave, arrogant, selfish, fiery peer who led the charge, Mr. KINGLAKE has a great deal to say. He is no friend to him, and draws his character in no favorable terms, calling into play all the resources of that peculiar style of sarcasm which he has cultivated with so much success. We give the passage in full:

"Lord CARDIGAN, when appointed to this command, was about 57 years old, and had never seen war service. From his early days he had eagerly longed for the profession of arms, and although untrained by his father's objections from entering the army at the usual period of life, he afterward—that is at about 27 years of age—was made a cornet in a cavalry regiment. He pursued his profession with diligence, showing himself much from the House of Commons (of which he was at that time a member) for the purpose of doing orderly duty as a subaltern in the Eighth Hussars. Aided partly by fortune, but partly by the favor of the Duke of York and the operation of the purchase system, he rose very quickly in the service, and at the end of about seven years from the period of his entering the army, he was a Lieutenant-Colonel.

He had a passionate love for the service—a fair knowledge, it is believed, of so much cavalry business as is taught by practice in England—a strong sense of military duty—a burning desire for the fame which awaits heroic actions—and, finally, the gift of high courage. Lord CARDIGAN's valor was not at all of the wild, heedless kind, but the result of strong determination. Even from his way of riding to hounds, it was visible, they say, that the boldness he evinced was that of a resolute man with a set purpose, and not a dare-devil impulse. He bore himself firmly in both the duels he fought; and upon the occasion which opposed him to an officer against whom he was bitterly enraged, he shot his foe through the body. His mind, although singularly barren, and wanting in dimensions, was not without force; and he had the valuable quality of persistency. He had been so constituted by nature, or so formed by the watchful care which is sometimes bestowed upon an only son, as to have a habit of attending to the duties of life and the interests of self with a curious exactitude. The tendency, of course, was one which he shared with nearly all living creatures; and it was only from the extraordinary proportions in which the attribute existed, and from the absence of any attempt to mask the propensity, that it formed a distinctive peculiarity. When subjected to the task of self-assertion or self-advocacy, he adhered to his subject with the most curious rigor, never going the least bit astray from it, and separating from it all that concerned the rest of creation as matter altogether irrelevant and uninteresting. Others before him may have secretly concentrated upon self an equal amount of attention; but in Lord CARDIGAN there was such an entire absence of guile, that exactly as he was, so he showed himself to the world. Of all false pretences contrived for the purpose of feigning an interest in others, he was as innocent as a horse. Among his good qualities was love of order; but this with him was in such morbid excess, that it constituted a really dangerous foible, involving him from time to time in mischief. One of his quarrels was founded upon the color of a bottle; another upon the size of a tea-cup. In each case the grievance was want of uniformity. To his formulated mind the distinction between lawful and right was imperceptible. A thousand times over it might be suggested to him that he ought not to have been sleeping on board his yacht—a yacht with a French cook on board—when not only all the officers and men under him, but also his divisional chief, were cheerfully bearing the hardships and privations of camp life; but a thousand times over he would answer and indulged himself thus with the permission of Lord RAGLAN; and the lawfulness of the practice being thus established, he never seemed to understand that there could remain any question of propriety, or taste, or right feeling.

With attributes of this kind, he was plainly more fitted to obey than to command. Having no personal ascendency, and no habitual consideration for the feelings of others, he was not, of course, at all qualified to exert easy rule over English gentlemen, and the idea of the way to command was to keep on commanding. There surely was cruelty in the idea of placing human beings under the military control of an officer at once so arbitrary and so narrow; but the notion of such a man having been able to purchase for himself a right to hold Englishmen in military subjection, is to my mind, revolting. Lord CARDIGAN incurred a series of quarrels, and was removed from the command of his regiment; but afterward, by the special desire of the Duke of WELLINGTON, he was restored to active service."

Subsequently he enters at length into criticism on Lord CARDIGAN's conduct from a military point of view, and while still giving him the credit for splendid courage, which it would be useless to deny him, revives the old charges against him in connection with his return from the charge, and alleged abandonment of his brigade. But Lord CARDIGAN is now out of the reach of Mr. KINGLAKE's taunts, and he will be remembered longer for his gallantry as he rode into the valley of Balaclava than for his moral deficiencies or strategic blunders.

Mr. KINGLAKE, as we have already implied, has not lost his old faults, or rather vices, of style. There are the same labored efforts at sensational simplicity, the same tricky artifices of rhetoric, and the same assumed impassiveness in, and out of place. In fact, they are more offensive than ever. The style that served admirably to give effect to his heartfelt hatred against NAPOLEON, was in that case, no doubt, partly the result of the natural effort to retain calmness in order more effectively to gratify a strong but repressed passion. But when continually employed, on all occasions, it becomes merely artificial, and consequently wearisome. Mr. KINGLAKE will do well to learn how to adapt his language to the subject of which he is treating, if he means to retain the position he once held. We close the volume before us with the impression that while it is necessarily equal to the first, it is unnecessarily drawn out, and often unexcusably dull, and that where the personages and institutions that h[ave] been withdrawn from the scene, much o[f] the pleasure to be derived from the peculiar[ities] of his style has vanished.

FROM THE OAK TO THE OLIVE. By JULIA WARD HOWE. Boston: [illegible] SHEPARD.

This "plain record of a pleasant journey" was made during a tour which led the voyagers to England, thence to Paris, Marseilles and Rome, and afterward to Naples, Venice, Switzerland, Bavaria, the Isles of Greece, and Athens—this last, of course, being the *Olive* of the metaphor, the *Oak* representing the old motherland of the mistleto and those famous men-of-war which, in our Age of Iron, are vanishing and to vanish into the lyric limbo where the mistleto has already gone before. It is a hurried, off-hand book, calculated to please a great number of readers—in New-England especially. The New-Englander's imagination never loses itself in following the line of this vivacious pilgrimage:

"His fancy, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circle and is still at home."

The cause of this effect, "or rather the cause of this defect, for this effect defective comes by cause," is, that he never misses the tone of the Old Bay State, wherever the accomplished voyager goes by sea or land. She carries it with her, in fact, everywhere. The peculiar *subjective* tone of her native place prevails in the most *objective* quarters of the world, and never for any length of time allows us to think more of the renowned scene she is describing than of the mind and manner of the describer herself. She is ever in the mind's eye, ever the most prominent figure, even beside the "Bavaria" of the Glyptothek, or on the Acropolis of Athens; and certainly her voice is what we most distinctly hear at the chanting of the *Miserere* in the Sister's Chapel. And yet it is an animated voice, which can talk pleasantly at times, and the following represents a scene on board an Austrian steamer on its way from Corfu to Syra, with a Pacha and his harem, and a variety of other passengers:

"When we came on deck the next morning, we found some of the Turkish women still recumbent, others seated upon their mattresses. Two of the children, a girl of ten years and a boy of twelve, went about with orders, and carried dishes and water-vessels between the cabin and the deck. We afterward learned that these were Albanian slaves. The girl was named HASFIR, the boy ALI. The first had large dark eyes, and a melancholy expression of countenance; the boy also had Oriental eyes, whose mischievous twinkle was tempered by the gravity of his situation. The old servant, whom they called BABA, ate his breakfast in a corner. He had a miscellaneous-looking dish of fish, bread and olives. The women ate chiefly, as far as I could judge, on cucumbers and radishes, which they held and munched. Water was given from a brazen pitcher, of a pattern decidedly Oriental. Coffee was served to the invisible family in the small cabin. I did not see the women on deck partake of it. But from this time the scope of my observations was limited. A canvas partition, made fast to the mast overhead, now intervened, to preserve this portion of the *harem* from the pollution of external regards. Nevertheless, the shapes of its members only when a lurch of the steamer swayed the canvas half far out of equilibrium. The *far niente* seemed to be their fate, without alternative. Nor book nor needle had they. The children came outside and peeped at us. BABA, grim guardian of the household, sat or squatted among his bales, oftenest quite unoccupied, but sometimes sewing, or chattering with the children. I took my modest drawing-book and with unsteady hand began to sketch him in pen and ink. He soon divined my occupation, and kept as still as a mouse, until by a sign I released him, when he begged, in the same language, to see what I had drawn. I next tried to get a *croquis* of a pretty little girl who played about, wearing a pink wadded sack over a gown and trousers of a common flowered calico, buff and brown. She was disposed to wriggle out of sight; but BABA threatened her, and she was still.

Presently the slave-boy, ALI, came up from the select room below, bearing in his arms an ill-conditioned little creature, two years of age, who had come on board in a cashmere pelisse lined with fur, a [illegible] and a pair of trousers

of dirty common calico. He had now discarded the fur pelisse. On his round little head he wore a cap of pink cashmere, soiled and defaced, with a large gold coin attached to it. A natural weakness threw me toward the little wretch, whom I tried to caress. He pushed me contemptuously, and said "Pacha." This was indeed the youngest member, save one, of the Pacha's family—the true baby being the infant seclud-ed down stairs, whose frequent cries appealed in vain for change of air and of scene. The two-year-old bag already the tiny of Bey.

'On a baby a Bey be?' I asked, provoking the disgust which a pun is sure to awaken in those who have not made it.

We met the Pacha at meals, interchanging mute salutations. He had a pleasant, helpless sort of smile, and ate according to the orthodox standard of decency. On deck some attendant constantly brought him a pipe composed of a large knob of amber, which served as a mouth-piece, and a reed some eight inches in length, bearing a lighted cigar."

In another place, the writer speaks of the pictures at the great Exposition, and offers a suggestion which all artists and patrons of art are bound to remember:

"Our American part in the art exhibition was not great. WILLIAM HUNT's pictures were badly placed, and not grouped, as they should have been, to give an adequate idea of the variety of his merits. BIERSTADT's 'Rocky Mountains' looked thin in coloring, and showed a want of design. CHURCH's 'Niagara' was effective. JOHNSTON's 'Old Kentucky Home' was excellent in its kind, and characteristic. KNEETT had a good landscape. But America has still more to learn than to teach in the way of high art. Success among us is too cheap and easy. Art critics are wordy and ignorant, praising from caprice rather than from conscience. It would be most important for us to form at least one gallery of art in which American artists might study something better than themselves. The presence of twenty first-rate pictures in one of our great cities would save a great deal of going abroad, and help to form a sincere and intelligent standard of æsthetic judgment. Such pictures should, of course, be constantly open to the public, as no private collection can well be. We should have a Titian, a Rubens, an Andrea, a Paul Veronese, and so on. But these pictures should be of historical authenticity. The most responsible artists of the country should be empowered to negotiate for them, and the money might be afforded from the heavy gains of late years with far more honor and profit than the superfluous splendors with which the fortunate of this period bedizen their houses and their persons."

Mrs. HOWE's style is, on the whole, very pleasant and ladylike, reminding us very often of Lady MORGAN, though with a difference; and also of Madame D'ARBLAY, though that is only in the sententious parts, and nobody can go so far as to say in the present case, as Lord BROUGHAM did, who declared that Madame D'ARBLAY's way of writing was "almost a breach of decorum." A flush of poetry or a fit of humor is a dangerous test of any writer's style, and women seldom get well through either. Indeed it is said they have no humor—which is certainly a mistake, though they do not often express it gracefully. They make too much of it, and overlay it, or overlie it. For instance, in the book before us, the writer, on parting from a crowd of different races that had traveled with her on the steamer, asks: "When shall we all meet again?" and then, instead of saying airily with one of Macbeth's witches, "In thunder, lightning and in rain," or with EDGAR POE's famous raven, "Nevermore!" or better still, with little Miss FLITE, "At the day of Judgment!" she goes on with: "Scarcely before that great and final analysis which promises to distinguish, once for all, the sheep form the goats. And even for that supreme consummation and its results all of you may command my best wishes." The humor of this is greatly impaired by the last sentence, which requires an effort of the mind to understand it, in nine cases out of ten. But few ladies were ever good hands at a joke; and a compliment may be found lurking under the harshness of our criticism.

SCIENTIFIC.

Artificial Stone—The Process of its Manufacture.

This remarkable and important manufacture is at last not only well established on chemical principles, but carried out on a large commercial scale. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. RANSOME, of London, commenced his experiments in this direction. Like all pioneers in similar enterprises, he encountered grave and repeated difficulties—not more, however, from the intractability of materials than from the unbelief of the public. It was not until 1861 that he discovered the complete and certain process now employed, and to-day, builders at large are but beginning to recognize the proofs of the new material, and to admit its superiority. For years the Concrete Stone has been subjected to every test that ingenuity could devise—to heat and frost—to water, fresh, salt and impure, to wash and attrition, and to every atmospheric exposure. Very few natural stones are as durable or as uniform, and the best of them are costly, and, in many localities, inaccessible.

But the comparative cheapness and durability of the artificial stone are of no greater importance to architecture as an engineering art than to architecture as a fine art. The enormous expense of cutting shapeless rocks into the exact and elaborate forms of beauty, prevents the general adornment of structures. But when the beautiful form may not only be *cast in a mould*, but endlessly reproduced from the same mould as easily as the ugly form; and when the most florid ornamentation may be more cheaply moulded than the plainest and most unrelieved outlines can be cut, there will be no further excuse for the monotonous, ugly or cheap-looking buildings that characterize street architecture, especially among the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Those who have occasion to study in detail, or to practice the new art, should read the various illustrated and technical articles upon it in the London *Engineering*. The general features of the process are as follows:

Mr. RANSOME's patent concrete stone consists of sand united, not by any mechanical sticking compound, but by chemicals which transform it into a new and homogeneous mass. It is particles of sand, in some cases mixed with a little limestone, united by silicate of lime. The manner of forming this silicate of lime in the mass is, in fact, the essence of the invention. The sand is mixed with a viscid solution of silicate of soda, which produces a pasty mass, readily moulded. When the required forms are produced they are treated with a solution of chloride of calcium, when the silicic acid and the oxygen of the silicate of soda combine with the calcium of the chloride of calcium and form silicate of lime, while the chlorine of the chloride of calcium unites with the sodium and forms chloride of sodium, (common salt,) which is afterward washed out. But Mr. RANSOME had no sooner discovered *how* to provide for the chemical reactions than the commercial problem of cost of materials assumed very serious proportions. Silicate of soda, the chemical upon which the process hinges, was, indeed, produced by two modes, both of them, however, expensive, and neither of them adequate in degree. The solution was too weak to answer his purpose. The scientific importance and the practical difficulty of the improvement, therefore, lay—just as they did in the Bessemer and other processes—not in making the desired material, but in making a material with which to make it. Mr. RANSOME's great invention was the production of silicate of soda under pressure. While powdered flint-stone, boiled in a solution of caustic soda, at the atmospheric pressure for many hours, would yield but a weak and inadequate fluid, whole flints so boiled, under a pressure of sixty pounds, readily dissolved and formed a strong silicate of soda.

The first process is drying the sand by letting it slide down through an inclined revolving cylinder, warmed by a blast of heated air. The sand is then sorted in bins, according to its fineness. The silicate of soda is prepared in a boiler resembling a cylindrical steam boiler. The flints are laid on a grating in the boiler, the caustic soda fills the boiler, and the heating is done by steam pipes introduced into it from a steam boiler. The solution thus obtained is further strengthened by evaporation in a tank furnished with steam heating pipes.

The mixing of the dry sand and the sticky, liquid silicate of soda, is done by a kneading mill consisting of iron wheels with projections, rolling in a trough. From two and one-fourth to three bushels of the sand, or sand and limestone, are thoroughly mixed with one gallon of the solution, (which has a density of 1.7,) and the pasty mass thus formed has just enough cohesion to enable it to be moulded. The moulding consists simply of forcing the paste, a little at a time, solidly into moulds, which are then removed, leaving the perfectly shaped but fragile figure. The moulds that are repeatedly used are made of iron.

The next process is to change the moulded mass, now weaker than plaster, and hardly stronger than putty, into stone; and this rapid and all-important process exhibits a mechanical expedient not more remarkable than the chemical reaction. It had long been the custom to pour the petrifying liquid (chloride of calcium,) over the figure, or when the latter was of suitable shape to be lifted, to immerse it in the liquid—the complete penetration in either case requiring a long time. The ingenious method now practiced is to connect a cavity left in the molded figure with an air pump, which, by exhausting the pores in the mass from within, allows the solution poured upon the exterior surfaces to be rapidly forced in and throughout the mass. In a few moments the stone is hardened, or rather created so that it can be handled with impunity. But to thoroughly expel the air, and to perfect the chemical action, the stones is further boiled in the solution of chloride of calcium (lime water) by means of tanks and steam pipes. These tanks are arranged in a row on one side of a railway, and on the other side there is a series of shower baths, by which the chloride of sodium formed in the stone is washed out. Drying now completes the process, and this is effected in the open air in Summer, and in warm rooms in the Winter.

The Patent Concrete Stone Works, where these operations are carried out on a very extensive scale, are situated on the Thames, at East Greenwich, below London. Among the fine products now making there, are a pair of screws for the East India Office, the capitals and ornamentation for the public buildings at Calcutta, and for the new St. Thomas' Hospital in London. The sharpness of outline and the beauty of the finish are all that could be desired. In this regard it differs radically from sanded wood stucco, and painted iron, which, when intended to imitate stone, invariably look cheap. The concrete stone, however, is not an imitation. Its color is also excellent, and may be considerably varied.

Subsidence of the Coast of New-Jersey—Facts which Prove the Encroachments of the Sea.

Most of our readers may be surprised at the announcement at the head of this article, and doubt the truth of the statement that our coasts are gradually sinking beneath the waves of the ocean and its tributaries. But the learned gentlemen connected with the Geological Survey of the State have accumulated a mass of evidence upon this point which puts doubt to flight. The observations upon which the conviction of this fact is based, have been mostly drawn from the lower section of the State. These are of a most interesting nature, and are worthy the attention of all our people. The facts which force this conclusion upon the minds of observers are as follows:

One of the most marked of these is the diminution of efficiency in various mills located in or near the tide waters. The owner of a tide-mill near Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, has attended this mill himself since 1826, and during all the intervening time there has been no change in the raceways or the arrangement of the wheel. He is positive that he has lost four inches of head, if not more, by the increased height of low water.

A pond-mill on West Creek, built in 1805, with its wheel-pit floor carefully set as low as possible so as not to be affected by the tide, which flows up to it, and which has not since been altered, was only affected during extraordinary high tides, produced by storms. Now it is stopped twenty times in a year by common perigee tides; and a careful observer in the neighborhood believes that the tide rises twelve if not fifteen inches higher on the wheel than when the mill was first built.

A saw-mill on Sluice Creek, built in 1757, was originally beyond the reach of its usual height of the tide, when at present the high tides reach half way up the mill-dam, and the mill is only run by having a dam and sluice some distance below. The owner thinks the tides rise an average of two feet higher than when the mill was first erected. These facts show that there has been a perceptible change in the relative level of the land and water within the memory of men now living.

Another class of facts evidences the wearing away of the shores by the action of the waves and the tides. Facts of this character have been observed along the whole coast of New-Jersey. They have been extensively observed in Monmouth, along the shores of the Raritan Bay. Fields, orchards and groves, which were once familiar to the people, have disappeared under the waters. The dimensions of many farms have been seriously circumscribed in this way. Men are now living who used to plough lands which now cannot be found. A marked case of the encroachment of the ocean is known at Long Branch. The Bennett House, built in 1803, was well known to the early visitors to that resort until its destruction by fire in 1819. It stood some distance from the shore, and the stables were quite a distance further inland. Years ago the waters prevailed over the ruins of the house, and at length undermined the foundations of the barn and compelled its removal, and for years past the waves of the ocean have rolled over the spot. The high beach, which forms so great an attraction to the numerous visitors at this popular Summer resort is perceptibly wearing away. The Summer-houses, which furnish such pleasant lookouts upon the ocean, have been several times carried further inland. While the action of the waves is thus diminishing the area of the land in the Raritan Bay and upon the ocean shore at Long Branch, it is a singular fact that the Peninsula of Sandy Hook is increasing its area. It would seem that two currents must meet at that point and precipitate the sand and soil, and thus cause an increase of land.

This wearing effect of the waves is especially visible in the Southern part of the State. On the Atlantic shore of Cape May County sand-banks from fifteen to thirty feet high, and many of them covered with living trees, have been washed away, and their places supplied by flat and sloping sands. In some sections they wear away more rapidly than in others. Dr. LEAMING and other residents of the vicinity think that the Seven Mile Beach opposite Seaville has worn away one hundred yards during the past twenty years.

The shore in front of the boarding-houses at Cape Island must have worn away nearly a mile since the Revolutionary War. This is the opinion Mr. EZEKIEL STEPHENS, whose father resided upon the spot. During the Revolution a militia artillery company used to practice firing at this point. Their gun was stationed near a house which stood just beyond the present shore line, and their target was full three-quarters of a mile east. Beyond this beaches extended for nearly a quarter of a mile before reaching the sea-shore. The sea has washed away the whole of this ground, and one of the boarding-houses has been removed twice to escape being swept away. Within a few years the bank has been protected by a covering of cedar brush, and the wear has not been so perceptible.

A remarkable evidence of the rapid wearing of the bay shore of the county is related. The grandfather of AARON LEAMING was buried in 1694, at Townbank, in a graveyard some distance inside of the town. In 1734, the graves were about fifty rods from the shore, and ruins of the houses were apparent. Now the graveyard has been all washed away, and at dead low-water mark, the marks of three wells, remnants of the town built by the sea shore and the graveyard can be seen. Mr. PRICE, a surveyor in the vicinity says his lines are shorter by forty or fifty rods, than they were in 1776.

Dennis Creek is said to have lost more than a mile of its length by the wearing away of the marsh at its mouth, within the last seventy years. A single storm will sometimes wash away seven rods of the marsh. In 1859, a human body which had washed ashore, was buried forty rods from the shore, near the mouth of Dennis Creek. Three years after the shore was found washed away quite up to the coffin, which was exposed. Mr. SMITH, a surveyor, believes that the shore for three-fourths of a mile in breadth has been washed. Old residents declare the ocean to West and Dennis Creeks in Cape May. Similar facts are attested respecting the shores of the Delaware Bay and River in Salem and Cumberland Counties.

The tides are found to be rising to higher points upon the land than formerly, and the salt grass is killing out the fresh grass and timber from the adjacent uplands. Old residents declare that fifty acres of land, part of which was cultivated and the balance covered with heavy timber, have been lost from Sidney's Island within the last fifty years. Near South Dennis, lie are pieces now covered with marsh and salt grass, which were formerly upland and covered with trees. An island in a meadow between Somerville and Clarkson had living wood upon it forty years since. Now the mud is from two and a half feet deep upon it, and during the high tides it is completely submerged. Numbers of farmers along the sea-shore of Cape May can point to pieces of land which were covered with timber when they came into possession of the land, but are now covered with marsh, and the timber has been drifted out. Where the marsh abuts upon the upland fallen timber is often found buried, and the stumps of trees are seen standing with their roots in the ground where they originally grew. Large numbers of stumps of pine, cedar and other durable woods are now standing in the waters. On the land side of the beaches, dead red cedars are seen standing in the marsh, the durable quality of the wood preserving them, notwithstanding the marsh had gathered about their roots to the depth of several feet. Nummy's Island, in front of Hereford Inlet, is said, within the last sixty years, to have had a considerable growth of cedar upon it, while now there is not a single living tree upon it, and there is every indication that it will be speedily covered by the marsh.

These facts, which might be multiplied to a far greater extent, show that the waters are prevailing over the land. The finding of large quantities of dead timber at all the points where the marsh meets cedar swamps, attests the relative depression of the land. These swamps are constantly being encroached upon by the tide. The bordering timber is killed by the salt water, and hundreds of acres may be seen dotted over with stumps, which still stand where they grew. The roots, in many cases to have interfringed upon the swamp and borne it down beneath its weight. The bed of Dennis Creek contains some cedar stumps of large size, which are covered with seven feet of water at low tide. The bed of Roaring Ditch is thickly set with pine, cedar and gum stumps, which were exposed by the waters excavating the channel. In digging a ditch through a tide pond, magnolia and huckleberry roots were found under the mud. Then after four feet more of mud large pine stumps were found, while cedar snags were found four and five feet under the pine. They were standing with four and five feet of water above them at low tide. These buried stumps and timbers show that the land has sunk below its former level, and the facts continually transpiring under the observation of men, evidence that this effect is still being produced.

These various classes of facts united seem to render it certain that whatever changes of an opposite character have happened in the remote past, at present, and for a long antecedent period, the coast of this State has been sinking below the ocean. The whole amount of this subsidence is supposed to be seventeen feet or more. It is calculated that it proceeds at the rate of two feet in a century, or about a quarter of an inch a year. This may seem slow, but from these memorials of the past it seems terribly sure. When it is recollected that the major portion of the southern part of the State has but little elevation above the level of the ocean, it will be perceived that immense changes may be wrought in time upon its physical features. There are only a few points in Cape May County which are elevated more than twenty feet above the ocean level. If this subsidence shall proceed in the future as in the past, great calamities are in store for portions of the State. But the causes which have produced this effect may cease to operate, as they doubtless have in the past, for the geologists tell us that there has been a previous elevation and perhaps several elevations and depressions. We can only surrender the future into the hands of Him who laid the foundations of the earth, whose is the sea and its fullness, and who in his time will say, "Thus far, and no farther shalt thou go."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Obstructions at Hell Gate Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this morning's issue a card from "Veritas" on obstructions at Hell Gate. If your correspondent will answer a few questions, (as he seems to be posted,) the public will better understand what B. MAILLEFERT has done and what he received for it:

1. Who was it that worked on the rocks at Hell Gate prior to B. MAILLEFERT, if any one?
2. What was the method then adopted, if any?
3. What was the depth of water on Pot Rock when MAILLEFERT began operations? Was it over 8 feet?
4. What was the depth of water on Pot Rock when MAILLEFERT stopped operations? Was it less than 21½ feet?
5. Does the *débris* obstruct the channel?
6. How much has the Government paid for this work?

Now, if "Veritas" will answer these questions, we can all judge if MAILLEFERT's process is good or not, and no long detailed statement will be needed.

It seems strange to me that "Veritas" should be from Aug. 19, 1867, to Sept. 25, 1868, finding out the errors he speaks of; and just at this time it looks like ignoring the only man who had pluck to try what could be done at that dangerous point. And I think Gen. NEWTON will (now he has his own survey) say, "A great deal of work has been done, and Government has made but a small outlay." But how about the money spent by MAILLEFERT, do you not think that should be paid?

Now the facts are these, and are well known—B. MAILLEFERT began work at Hell Gate in 1850, (prior to which time no one attempted it,) under Prof. MERRIAM, spending his own funds as well as those subscribed by our merchants. He continued it under Major FRASER, who had $20,000 to operate with. And the result is, where there was eight feet of water there is now twenty-two feet; and no one has had the nerve to try it since. But if "Veritas" thinks of any one who has tried to work at Hell Gate except MAILLEFERT, will he please make it known—name and date?

As to the rock removed at Frying-pan, the surveys now being made by Gen. NEWTON will show that and until it is published I will not say anything. But "Veritas" acknowledges *some* has been done, and that, too, by MAILLEFERT's process.

As to Coenties Reef, B. MAILLEFERT was consulting engineer of the New-York Submarine Company, and up to 1861 had removed for the Company about two-thirds of that reef, for which they received pay. He then joined our army under Gen. BURNSIDE, and removed obstacles at Neuse River, Currituck Sound, Cove Sound, Fort Darling and other obstructions in James River, and during the entire war, and documents on file at Washington give him an honorable record. Of course Coenties Reef had to wait for the rebellion. As to the New-York Submarine Company throwing up the contract, I do not know that; but it is their matter, and not MAILLEFERT's, if they have done so. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

Female Suffrage.

No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Sunday, Sept. 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your impression of this day you observe of the proposal to admit female suffrage in England as "a *bouleversement* of ancient ideas."

This is a mistake. The *bouleversement* consists in female exclusion.

It is abundantly clear, by precedents out of number, that both when the Parliament was confined to the tenants *in capite* of the Crown, and afterward when the system of the representation of the socage and feudal tenants was introduced, that female tenants *in capite* were members of the Parliaments which then assembled, and later that female socage, tenant, and freeholders, not only joined in the choice of representatives to what now became a separate chamber, but even exercised their right of voting by proxy when so minded.

I am not now saying one word for or against female suffrage, (of which I confess myself a warm advocate,) except that whatever weight may be ascribed to antiquity, or the reverse, the "antient path" was that of the equality of the holders of the various fiefs, without regard to sex—the only difference being that as the males took care to give themselves the preference in matters of inheritance, female tenants were rarer than male.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours respectfully,
J. RICHARD LEVERSON.

State of the City—Its Destitute Quarters.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night I was induced by a friend to take a walk through the Fourth Ward. We were accompanied by Officer ROONEY, of Capt. THORNE's Precinct, and had every opportunity afforded us of seeing things "as they are." Permit me to give you the numbers of those houses requiring relief—I mean such relief as will enable the occupants to live. God knows more relief is required than they are likely to get, but can they not get the relief the law provides for them?

No. 87 Cherry-st.—First floor—No ventilation except through the window. The occupants are Irish, and seven sleep in two small rooms; $8 per month. Second floor—$6 50 per month; window ventilation alone; five people. Third floor—Eight in a room; no ventilation. The alley leading to these premises is known as "Double-alley," and within the building to which it leads some one thousand persons reside. I found it impossible to find the name of the owner, but I discovered that WM. H. ROOME, No. 226 West Twenty-first-street, was the agent.

No. 31 James-street.—There is no ventilation whatever in most of the rooms, and the air was horrible. How the human beings huddled together here manage to live is beyond comprehension. It was impossible to find the name of the owner, but a man named EVANS, on the lower floor, and who said he had resided there for years, claimed to be the agent. I subsequently heard that Mr. SHIPMAN, No. 92 Maiden-lane, is the owner.

No. 60 James-street, owned by JOHN GELMARTEN, probably the worst den in the City; there is no ventilation whatever in most of the rooms, and the [illegible] to it is simply "horrible." Should a fire occur here, loss of life must be certain. I met on the third floor a young girl neatly dressed, fifteen years old. She said that she had no father, that her mother, her brother and self, worked at No. 404 Pearl-street, in a tobacco factory; her mother received as the utmost $4 per week, she received $3 50, and her brother (11 years old,) received $2 50 per week. Upon this they lived. No one can imagine anything more fearful than this place; the room is six by twelve.

There are many other places equally offensive, but I trust these are enough to attract attention.

Would it be wrong to suggest that the proceeds of one or two Sunday collections in our churches be devoted to the benefit of these poor?

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

The Pacific Railroad and Mormonism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention ought to be aroused to the fact that the "Union Pacific Railroad" Company do not intend to run their road to or through Salt Lake City, but do intend to carry it forty miles north of the Mormon capital. The Company have concluded a contract with BRIGHAM YOUNG, by which he is to do certain specified grading whether the road shall run down Weber Canyon or down Parly Canyon. The Weber route strikes Salt Lake Valley forty miles north of the city, while the other would carry the track just to its western edge along the banks of the river Jordan.

If we are to believe the Mormon journals, it is understood in Salt Lake that BRIGHAM YOUNG is very anxious to have the road run through the city; but it is perfectly well known among the Gentiles there that this is a sham, and that his every energy is bent toward having the road pass as far away from his headquarters as possible. There is a widespread conviction, too, that the Railroad Company are ready to meet his views by adopting the Weber route.

Now, in the public opinion of the United States one of the advantages anticipated from the Pacific Railroad was its influence in opening up the entire territory to immigration, and the turning into Salt Lake City itself a current of better civilization which should disintegrate and destroy the dangerous theocracy established there, and ultimately extinguish the still surviving twin sister of slavery—Polygamy. But if the Railroad is to pass by at a distance of forty miles from the principal seat of Mormon population, BRIGHAM will have defeated, in great measure, this part of the purpose of Congress in constructing the Railroad.

The Government at Washington says it is powerless in the matter, and can apply no remedy, because the location of the route is left so largely to the constructing companies. Cannot the Press supply the needed lever and make the companies realize the popular demand that the Pacific Railroad shall run through the centre of the population of Utah, and over the best lands of the Territory? Let public sentiment demand a hearing on this subject and the Companies will heed it. What good reason can there be for avoiding the most important settlement between mountain ranges and adhering to the wilderness all the way. GENTILE.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The Application in Behalf of Dr. Mudd,

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Philadelphia.

Indications of an Enthusiastic and Crowded Attendance.

The Opposition to Gen. Butler in Massachusetts.

Great Meeting of Irish Republicans at the Cooper Institute.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Forthcoming Convention at Philadelphia—Arrival of Delegates—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Rooms—The Programme for To-day—Letters from Prominent Generals—Philadelphia Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The opening indications for the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention are most encouraging. The trains to-day brought many hundred delegates and the hotels are expanding to their utmost to accommodate the fresh arrivals. Telegrams received to-day announce great numbers on the way, and to-morrow will be almost wholly occupied in receiving and quartering the various delegations. Scores of familiar faces that have been bronzed in the field, are met at every turn, and maimed limbs and crutches silently testify the character of the men who are here.

Headquarters at the Continental are thronged with committees and delegates receiving instructions and information. Gen. BARNUM, the Chairman, and Gen. CHIPMAN, the Secretary of the National Committee, together with Gens. COLLIS and RUSSELL, the Chairman and Secretary of the Local Committee, are overwhelmed with work, but dispatch everything with soldierly system and promptness. The following delegations have either reported personally or by telegraph, and have been assigned quarters as follows: Continental Hotel—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Texas and Nebraska. Bingham House—New-Jersey. Horticultural Hall—Delaware and District of Columbia.

The citizens of Philadelphia are receiving their visitors with open arms, and the same warm-hearted hospitality that they evinced during the war when they fed the hundreds of thousands on their way to the front. The famous Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee has been revived, and are now enthusiastically engaged in the same work in which they so patriotically labored during the war. Under the lead of the Chairman, ARAD BARROWS, and the Secretary, SAMUEL B. FALES, the workshops, the factories and the yards have been invaded, and the same strong arms and willing hearts are to-night on duty at National Hall on Market-street, preparing to feed the expected thousands. The contributions have poured in most bountifully, and the fires are, at this writing, cooking four barrels of hams at a time, while the cauldrons will furnish 400 gallons of coffee to the thirsty multitude for a single draught. The hall was only cleared at 10 o'clock to-night, having been occupied for a lecture; but before daylight six tables will be set, each 125 feet long, and breakfast will be ready for a thousand men, who are telegraphed to arrive by the early trains. Men and women have been pouring in all day with their donations of bread, butter, cheese and milk, and in one of the side rooms a small army of patriotic ladies are preparing sandwiches by the cartload. Among them is noble old "Grandmother" WADE, 80 years of age, who never missed a day's service during the war, and who is still on hand when duty calls. None need fear to come for want of accommodation. Soldiers and sailors will be fed and lodged free, and there will be room for all.

To-morrow at 3 o'clock the Mayor will receive the delegations at Independence-square, in a brief speech, and tender them the hospitality of the City of Philadelphia. The response will be by Gen. BARNUM, the Chairman of the National Committee. At 7 P. M. there will be a mass convention at the same place, to be addressed by soldiers and sailors only, and subsequently a serenade at the Union League Club. On Friday, at 10 A. M., there will be a day parade of the various organizations, and at 8 P. M. a grand torchlight procession, in which all the delegations, the Grant Invincibles and Grant and Colfax Clubs of the city will join. A mass meeting will also be held at the Union League Club.

The response from the soldiers in the various portions of the country has been very gratifying and augurs a large attendance of the very best material. The New-York delegation, a thousand strong, will be here to-morrow at noon, and a special train, with eight hundred from Washington and Baltimore, will arrive at the same time. Ohio has a large delegation on the way, and Illinois and Wisconsin telegraph that they will be represented. New-England is coming in strong, and her next Governor and Chairman of the National Republican Convention, Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, is already on the ground. Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE also arrived to-night, and so did Hon. W. A. DARLING and Postmaster KELLY, the *avant courriers* of the Union League Club of New-York, of whom a deputation of one hundred are expected to-morrow. They will be the guests of the Philadelphia Union League with headquarters at St. Lawrence Hotel. The incomparable NAST is here and has already filled two rooms with his charcoal sketches of the humor and the satire of the campaign. His series of political caricatures will be here to-morrow to decorate Concert Hall, as also his great cartoon, painted for the Chicago Convention, entitled "Match him." He will finish it by putting SEYMOUR on the vacant pedestal opposite GRANT, with a burning Orphan Asylum in the distance, and a dead negro to a lamp-post just behind.

Letters were received from Gens. SHERMAN, THOMAS, POPE, HOWARD and others. The following are the letters of Gens. SHERMAN, POPE and O. O. HOWARD:

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN, dating his letter at St. Louis, writes to Gen. BARNUM, as follows:

DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your letter of Sept. 8, inviting me to attend a mass convention of the war veterans, at Philadelphia, on the 1st and 2d of October next, in the interest of the Republican Party, in the present canvass. It will be impossible for me to do so for many reasons, and I know no one to whom I can impart them better than to you. First, I have too much to do in my proper legitimate business, which keeps me west of the Mississippi; secondly, I am required by a summons to attend a called meeting of the Indian Peace Commission, at Chicago, on the 7th of October; thirdly, I have made up my mind to keep out of political assemblages, conventions and controversies altogether, because, in my judgment, an officer of the army, sworn to obey the laws, and serve every Administration, has no business to become a partisan. No one, I trust, doubts my respect for, and absolute confidence in Gen. GRANT, at least he himself does not, and I extract for your information from a letter from the General, dated Washington, June 21, 1868:

DEAR SHERMAN: Your kind letter, written from New-Mexico, is received. You understand my position exactly. * * * I feel very gratified to the officers of our army, whose military achievements made my reputation as well as their own, to know that they support me in this new field. I do not expect or want active support, but merely the satisfaction of knowing what your letter assures me of on your part. Officers who expect to make the army their home for life have to serve under successive Administrations, and should not make themselves obnoxious to any party likely to come into power.

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This covers the whole ground, and will, I feel assured, prove perfectly satisfactory to you. With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

LETTER FROM GEN. POPE.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the cordial and gratifying invitation you have given me to be present at the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to meet in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October, and I sincerely regret that it is not in my power to accept it. Although your Convention may not be necessary to give assurance of a fact so well known as is the purpose of the soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, whether now in the service or in civil life, to support Gen. GRANT, yet it will be an occasion full of interest, and an appropriate tribute to that distinguished soldier. It will also give with recognized authority an effectual response to the extraordinary proceedings of the Convention of so-called Conservative Soldiers and Sailors which met in New-York in July last, and fitly illustrated its conservatism and its convictions by denouncing Gen. GRANT as a renegade, and welcoming SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER with enthusiastic applause. It is hard to understand how any man who believed in the righteousness of the principles for which he fought can fail to support Gen. GRANT, or how any one who was not willing to surrender to the rebellion during the war can be willing to surrender to it now by voting for Gen. GRANT's opponent. Whoever wishes to see the condition of affairs which existed before the war reëstablished, and to see restored to place and power the prominent leaders of the rebellion who held civil or military offices, who used all the influence of their positions to precipitate the rebellion, and who deserted those offices only when they could no longer be used to injure the Government; whoever, in short, wishes to see all the results achieved by so much bloodshed and sacrifice surrendered into the hands of those whose avowed purpose it is to bring them to nought, will be right in voting for the candidates of the Democratic Party. Whatever may be the purpose of the Northern Democrats, there can be no doubt as to those of the Southern leaders of the party. These leaders are the same men who inspired and conducted the rebellion, and neither their conduct in the past nor their open threats for the future furnish a doubt that, once possessed of the power, they would carry out to its uttermost limit, the platform of the Democratic Party and the purposes set forth in the letter of their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. That they would possess the power in the Government, should the Democratic Party succeed, to either accomplish their objects or plunge the country into another civil war, is made sufficiently manifest by the controlling influence they exercised in the Democratic Convention. Gen. GRANT's great services to his country, his firmness of character, his kind and magnanimous disposition, his evenness of temper, and his tried capacity for affairs, eminently fit him to discharge the duties of the Presidential office, and the country would have every reason to feel confidence in the wisdom and purity of his administration. His election is an only surety of peace, and, what is still more important—what, indeed, is vital to the very existence of the Government—it will assure that loyalty, and not treason, is respectable and respected in this country.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE.

LETTER FROM GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your invitation to be present at a Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October next. I have just returned from an inspection tour through the Southern States, and duties press me so hard at my office that I fear I will not be able to comply with your request. I am glad this Convention is to be held. I never can understand how men who were during the war willing to present their bodies as a living sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions, can possibly have their hearts wrong even before the hour of triumph has passed away. I rejoice that so many agree with me, and I shall have no fears for the future of our country if the men who fought will exert every energy to preserve a proper public sentiment, and will give all their influence and their votes to the cause of liberty and justice. Let him who led us to the completeness of victory during the war lead us on safely to a complete triumph in peace. Such I believe to be the earnest hope of every true-hearted Union man, black and white, throughout the land. Faithfully yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Gen. SHERIDAN also sends a ringing dispatch from his post in Kansas, as fresh as the breezes of the prairies whence it comes.

Philadelphia is alive to-night with preparations for the coming demonstrations, and mass meetings are being held in a dozen wards. I learn, on good Democratic authority, that Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. McCLELLAN will be brought to this State next week to help their cause. This looks like a flag of distress, and evinces the hopelessness of the Democratic cause.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Movement Against Gen. Butler—The Opposition Increasing in Strength and Respectability—How the General Quoted the Chicago Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Since his abuse at Salem of those Republicans who oppose him, Gen. BUTLER has stirred up a political hornet's nest, which promises to sting him worse than at first supposed. The Anti-Butler feeling is rapidly increasing in strength and respectability, and many men, who have honestly favored his reëlection, now say they will vote for an acceptable Republican, especially since it has transpired that BUTLER, in his speech of acceptance, perverted a quotation from the Chicago platform for the purpose of conciliating his financial heresies with the true Republican doctrine. He said: "To extend the national debt over a fair period for its redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can *possibly* be done." The resolution as passed at Chicago reads: "To extend the national debt over a fair period for its redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can *honestly* be done." It is understood that Hon. R. H. DANA, of Cambridge, in the Third Congressional District, has placed himself in the hands of the Anti-Butler party, and if nominated as BUTLER's Republican opponent, he will not decline. Should he be elected he would be eligible to the position, he having, like BUTLER, a Summer residence in the Fifth District. A precedent for this was established by the State Attorney-General at the time BUTLER was declared constitutionally elected in 1866. In the same year Gen. BANKS had lost residence in the district which he now represents.

VIGIL.

GRANT AND GRISWOLD.

Meeting of Irish Republicans at Cooper Institute—Enthusiastic Ratification of the Republican Presidential and State Tickets—Speeches of Hon. John Conness, Gen. Kiernan and Hon. D. A. Lynch.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Irish Republicans was held at Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Campaign Club, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at Chicago and Syracuse. The hall was densely packed, and a very large number of persons were unable to obtain admittance. The platform was decorated with a fine portrait of GRANT, surrounded by the American and Irish flags. On each side were quotations from letters of Gen. GRANT, expressing his views in a very decided manner on the subject of protecting adopted citizens in foreign countries.

On the platform were Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of California; Hon. JOHN CONNESS, Judge CATLIN, of Vermont; Judge HAMMOND, of Massachusetts; Maj. W. W. LELAND, Gen. HALL, and a number of other well-known gentlemen.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. DENNIS F. BURKE, President of the Irish Republican Campaign Club, who thanked the audience for their enthusiastic response to the call for the meeting, thus showing, as he said, their sympathy with the party of liberty and progress.

Mr. DANIEL J. HOGAN, Secretary of the Club, read a letter from Gen. CLUSERET, dated from a French prison, and expressing his full sympathy with the objects and purposes of the meeting.

Mr. BURKE then introduced as the first speaker, Hon. JOHN CONNESS, of California, who was received with several rounds of applause.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN CONNESS.

FELLOW-IRISHMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your welcome to-night, so generously and impulsively given, is but your appreciation, so far as I represent it, of a patriotic American citizen. There is in the popular heart of America, thank God, at all times, and under all circumstances, that appreciation of patriotism that goes out in the fullness of the people's heart to any one and every one who represents it in any degree. I come before you to-night as one of a class of Americans denominated Irish Americans. [Applause.] It should be our boast particularly that we are Americans—[applause,] not forgetting our origin, not forgetting the trials of the land that we came from, and the race from which we spring, for that but sharpens the mental appetite for liberty as we find it here; but as American citizens simply, owning a part in the great cause of the Republic established by the fathers, maintained by their sons, to go down, I trust, forever to posterity. [Applause.] We have a high title in having a part in that cause and for being known as American citizens. The American people in a short time are to determine who shall be the Executive of their Republic for four years, from the 4th of March next; they are to give the Republic a guardian of its interests, a safeguard, so far as an Executive can be such, to the principles upon which the Republic is founded, and we are to replace the man, now filling that station by accident, with not only the greatest military leader of the world, but greater than his military leadership, the simplest and most virtuous citizen of America. [Great applause.] A man who has announced, as he need not have done, and yet has so well done, that he is not to have a policy against, at once against the intelligence and virtue of the American people, but that his policy, if elected President, will be to give vitality and effect to that intelligence and virtue. The question in the contest that is now going on is, whether this nation, at the cost of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to maintain intact the national integrity, whether the great principles of liberty, law and humanity reëstablished by the grand success against the rebellion shall be maintained, and whether the measures of the Congress of the people enacted to maintain this condition of things shall also be maintained. [Applause.] I am reminded at this point of a declaration that comes within a day or two from a rebel General in the State of Georgia—Gen. GORDON, of Confederate memory. [Hisses.] He announces in advance that this time they are not going to submit if we elect Gen. GRANT; but he forgets that he has not his sword, for that was taken from him by the Boys in Blue. [Great applause.] But the people intend to place Gen. GRANT in the office of President, and be under no obligation to Gen. GORDON. I wish he were here that he might confront us, and learn, once for all, that he and his like had better submit with grace. We are not afraid of a second rebellion, for if there shall be any attempt at one the war against it will not be waged so leniently as the first was. These men, denominated and well-named Copperheads, complain of and assail the Republican Party, the Government of the United States and those who conducted it during the war of the rebellion, with having made military arrests, and one of our daily papers to-day asks that sterling patriot and hero of heroes in civil life, that man of head and heart and courage, EDWIN M. STANTON, why he did not in his recent speech in Ohio tell the American people about the illegal military arrests that he had caused. Had there been more done it would have been better for the country. The eloquent gentleman then referred to the arrests made of Tories and spies during the Revolution, who were imprisoned and made to board themselves. They were not fed on the fat of the land, he said, [laughter] as we fed the contemptible culprits during the war of the rebellion. He spoke of the magnanimity and generosity of the Government to the people of the South at the close of the rebellion, and reviewed the causes of the war from the reign of BUCHANAN down to the inauguration of LINCOLN and the call for men to put down the revolt. The call was no sooner made, said the speaker, than the party represented by HORATIO SEYMOUR [hisses,] opposed the organization of those men on the ground that there was no constitutional power invested in the President without the authority of Congress. But the good President felt that there was power in him to preserve this nation, and he made the call. [Applause.] The call for men at that time was simply to repress rebellion without touching the rights of the slaveholders, and the President declared in his proclamation and State papers, and Congress also by resolutions passed, that it was not the purpose of the Government to interfere in any respect with the institution of slavery. I will say here in this connection, and every Irishman or every man of Irish birth who hears my voice will bear testimony to the fact, that there is not in all Ireland, nor never was, an advocate of slavery. [Great applause.] The man who did more perhaps than any other Irishman for the organization of the Irish mind, and directing reforms in that down-trodden country—I mean DANIEL O'CONNELL—[immense applause]—had long, long years ago refused to receive contributions of money from States preserving and maintaining the buying and selling of human flesh. [Hear, hear and applause.] The gifted MOORE, whose name is dear to every man, either Irish or other, in the world, when he visited the Republic, admired all he saw that white men enjoyed, but he could not reconcile the dark and damning injustice that under our flag, represented by the Stars and Stripes, established for the maintenance of human liberty, that slavery in its most revolting and deathly forms could exist, be preserved and even allowed. I made a short visit to that land a few years since, and I took occasion to converse here and there with the common people, for I love them, [applause;] I am of them and from them, and I delight in them, but I found no lovers of slavery among them. [Applause.] In Washington, during the last war, when BURNSIDE's Division [applause] marched through that city down to the Rapidan, where GRANT, just beyond, lay across, and made his way through the Wilderness to Richmond,—and he got there, for he has always gotten where he has started for [applause] I remember well standing at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue and observing the face of nearly every man as that column of forty thousand men, one-half white and one-half black men, as the poor fellows went down to death for liberty, and I tell you they were not the men who are at our club-houses, nor occupying the Fifth-avenue Hotel, nor live and dwell as you and I do, but they had the marks of toil. I made this observation—that without this class of men in society, all that is worth living for—liberty to the human race—would have been lost. [Applause.] I do love the common people. I like the word and the term, and among the common people of Ireland I could not find one human being who could contemplate African slavery as it existed in this country except with horror. [Applause.] And when I told them that our common people in the mass, on their arrival in America, joined the cause of the men who fastened this institution upon the Republic and stood by the party against progress and human liberty, they were still more surprised and appalled. [Applause.] Some of those now are in this country and occasionally mob our meetings, the meetings of the Irish Republicans. It happens, fellow-citizens, that, with the advance of every great cause, as in the suppression of the rebellion, good men must suffer and die; and in the carrying out of this campaign in which we are engaged, I prophesy the successful attempt to emancipate the Irish mind from Copperhead thraldom. [Great applause.] When I was down in Maine, the other day, it happened that in the town of Lewiston, in that State, some of our folks had prevailed upon a doubting man, who had been a Democrat, so called, all his life, to get into a Republican procession, and some of those Goths and Vandals stoned the party, and it happened that one of the stones hit him on the head. [Laughter.] Well, it converted him, and I almost wish—though it might be rather a cruel means of conversion—that every Copperhead had just such an opener.

Mr. CONNESS continued at considerable length, referring to the progress of freedom in the politics of Europe as a reflex of its progress here. He replied readily and frequently to questions put to him by members of the audience, and elicited their applause by the clearness of his replies. After an exhaustive speech the gentleman sat down amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. HOGAN then read a series of resolutions indorsing the principles of the Republican Party, and pledging the support of the Club to the nominations of GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD.

Senator CONNESS was followed in able addresses by Gen. JAMES KIERNAN, Hon. JAMES L. LYNCH, Col. JAMES O'CONNOR and Mr. LIDDY, all of whom found an appreciative audience. The utmost enthusiasm marked the whole proceedings, and the meeting of last night is looked upon as the inauguration of a great Republican uprising of the Irish element.

The meeting separated with cheer on cheer for GRANT and COLFAX.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

Immense Demonstration in Jersey City—Dedication of a New Wigwam—Speeches by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Pleasonton and Others.

An enormous Republican meeting was held last evening in Jersey City. The occasion was the dedication of the magnificent new wigwam, a building two hundred feet by ninety feet in dimensions, bounded by York, Montgomery and Hudson streets. The edifice will accommodate an audience of 6,000. It was filled to overflowing long before the hour arrived at which the meeting was to commence. Calcium lights illuminated the scene in front of the building, and sky-rockets were discharged at intervals.

The procession was the most magnificent of the kind that has ever taken place in Jersey City, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic assemblage. Along the entire route many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated and banners flung to the breeze. About 10:30 the various clubs had formed into line under the directions of Grand Marshal Gen. RAMSEY and his Aids—Col. F. COOPER, Col. W. E. ROGERS, Bergen; Lieut. B. VAN REIPER, Lieut. WM. MUIRHEAD, Capt. TOFFY, THOMAS E. LEE, Hudson City; Lieut. JAS. MCGRATH, and JOS. STIER. The formation of the line and the position of the different organizations taking part in the procession was as follows:

The Grant and Colfax Legion of Williamsburg, East Brooklyn, in Montgomery-street, right resting on Van Vorst-street; the German Veterans of New-York, in Montgomery-street, right resting on the left of Williamsburg Legion; Paterson Legion in Montgomery-street, right resting on the west side of Henderson; Newark Legion in Henderson, right resting on the north side of Montgomery; South Orange, Sommerville and Perth Amboy Legions in Van Vorst, right resting on Montgomery-street; the Legions from Harrison, Greenville, Bayonne, Bergen, Hoboken and Hudson City on Mercer, right resting on Henderson-street.

The Jersey City Legion was detailed first for escort duty; but when that was performed they were assigned a place in line. The route of procession lay through Montgomery to Warren-street, Warren-street to Newark-avenue, Newark-avenue to Grove-street, Grove to Fourth-street, Fourth to Erie-street, Erie-street to Pavonia-avenue, Pavonia-avenue to Jersey-avenue, Jersey-avenue to York-street, York to Grove-street, Grove to Grand-street, Grand to Hudson-street, Hudson-street to Exchange-place. Cheers on cheers greeted each club as it moved, and these were repeatedly given at various localities. The gallant bearing of the processionists, the living line of torches which extended for miles, the sweet and thrilling sound of martial music from many bands, kindled an enthusiasm into as large an assemblage as ever trod the streets of Jersey City, and rendered the occasion one of the most eventful that has ever taken place in our sister city beyond the Hudson.

The wigwam was gaily decorated. Behind the platform were hung numerous American flags, and above a single star, formed of gas jets, shaded with glass, shone forth. The red, white and blue hung in graceful festoons around the walls on which, at intervals, were placed the coats-of-arms of the several States. The Seventy-first Regiment Band was present and furnished the music of the occasion. The platform was occupied by a great many prominent gentlemen, among them Gen. JARDINE, Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Major Z. K. PANGBORN, Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY, and Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. Gen. KILPATRICK appeared at an early hour, and was received with great enthusiasm. Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON, afterward arriving, were loudly cheered, and so was Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR, who was introduced as the next Governor of New-Jersey.

Mr. ISAAC W. SCUDDER was elected President, and made a few introductory remarks. He said that the difficulties which had ensued since the war, in consequence of the treason of ANDREW JOHNSON, would be amicably settled by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. Their election would bring Congress and the Executive into unison once again, and would restore peace to the country.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then read and accepted by the meeting. Rev. Dr. J. M. ROGERS was subsequently introduced and offered a patriotic prayer. A dedicatory address was made by Mr. JOHN ROGERS. He said that the projectors of the edifice had invited the assemblage to participate in its presentation to the public. He gave credit to Hon. JAMES GOSPILL for the superintendence of its erection. The edifice was built within the short space of twenty-nine days. It was consecrated to freemen's work, and to the equality in which all men are created; to the martyrs of the revolution, and to the brave boys in blue who are now sleeping in earth's bosom or ocean's wave. It was dedicated above all to the principle which was symbolized by the flag which floated over it.

Major PANGBORN next spoke. He extended an earnest welcome to every person who was present under the vast dome—as well to the humble citizen and the private soldier as the exalted Generals and statesmen who occupied the platform. His eulogistic allusions to the eminent services of SICKLES and KILPATRICK and others were received with rapturous applause.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. SICKLES.

Major-Gen. SICKLES then stepped forward, and was loudly cheered. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank the Committee of Arrangements for the opportunity they have afforded me to be present on this occasion. I cannot witness without profound interest and gratification this imposing ceremonial and this magnificent assemblage. And allow me also to thank you most sincerely for the kind and cordial welcome extended to myself. I was invited here to attend a meeting in a wigwam. My impression of a wigwam was that it was a habitation for a small family. I find here a tabernacle, large enough for a very numerous tribe. [Cheers.] It seems to me that the Republican Party of Jersey City must embrace very nearly the population of Jersey City, according to the last census; [cheers;] or else, instead of a Republican assembly of Jersey City, I have the honor to meet the Republican Party of the State of New-Jersey. [Cheers.] My friends, here as everywhere the people are rising *en masse* in their majesty to vindicate their loyalty; [applause;] and it is evident from this scene of enthusiasm, from these multitudes assembled here to-night, that New-Jersey intends to emulate the brilliant example of Vermont and Maine. [Cheers.] It is evident that we have throughout the loyal States the same uprising as we had in 1861. [Cheers.] It is evident that the same patriotic impulse everywhere moves and fires the loyal heart of the land, and now as then we will prove that treason has no more hope at the ballot-box than it had in the battle-field. [Great cheering.] I know something of the spirit of the people of New-Jersey, for it has been my good fortune to lead many of your gallant regiments in the field, and this scene to-night, and the faces I meet here—many of them familiar on many a well-fought field—recall memories of the Peninsula and of Chancellorsville, and of Gettysburg, and I feel to-night that I stand among people as resolved to do their duty in this civil struggle as those that I saw on well-fought fields in the ranks of your brave battalions of the New-Jersey Brigade. [Great cheering.] Where has there ever been presented to the American people an issue demanding more of their patriotism than the one now before us? What do we behold? The Democratic Party asks the soldiers who saved the Union to desert all their old commanders, and enlist now in the new rebellion, under rebel Generals. Never! never! [Cries of "Never!"] The soldiers of New-Jersey are asked to turn their backs upon SHERIDAN and follow WADE HAMPTON. They are asked to reverence KILPATRICK and follow FORREST. [Cries of "Never!"] Your sailors are invited to a new sort of entertainment. They are invited to forget the *Kearsage* and the *Hartford*, to abandon FARRAGUT and WINSLOW, and join the pirate flag of SEMMES. [Cries of No.] But then you will decline the invitation of the Democratic Party. [Cries of yes, and laughter.] And so with your citizens, your loyal people who gave all they could give to their flag—who gave life and limb and treasure, offering up all, if need be, as a sacrifice for liberty and Union—they are asked to forget all their sacrifices and turn over the Government to the keeping of the very men who brought upon the Union these untold calamities. [Cheers.] I don't wonder, therefore at the spectacle I behold to-night. Need we wonder that the people are moved from one end of the land to the other—moved to indignation, moved to a sense of outrage, moved to a resolute purpose to resent the insult put upon their intelligence and their love of land [Cheers.] The naturalized citizen, too, is asked to signalize his admission to citizenship in our country by uniting with the party which seeks to oppress and crush to the earth a portion of our fellow citizens living in the South, upon whom all the labor and all the production of nearly one-fourth of the Union rests. Now, I must say, in all candor, that it is quite impossible for any one with any ordinary powers of speech or voice to be heard in so vast a hall as this, and I well understand—appreciate the fact—that this is an occasion not so much for discussion as for rejoicing. It is an occasion, therefore, that calls for very brief speeches, and I shall hurry and bring mine to a speedy conclusion. I am about to give a brief *resume* of the Democratic Party. Its policy is disclosed during the past three years, and I say, and challenge contradiction or refutation to the proposition, that the course of the Democratic Party since the close of the war has established and proved conclusively the truth of all that was charged upon them during the war by the loyal people—of complicity and sympathy with the rebellion. [Cheers.] I do not allude to the rank and file, for I know that among the mass of the Democratic Party there are thousands and tens of thousands of patriotic men, and this I do know also, that thousands and tens of thousands of these patriotic men are leaving the ranks of the Democratic Party, and deserting those false leaders who would carry them into rebellion against Government (cheers.) I maintain—I repeat it—that their course for the last three years has completed the argument that made them responsible for the calamities of the war. In 1865 the leaders demanded the immediate admission of the rebel States, without admissions or modifications. In 1866 they demanded that the right of suffrage should be extended immediately to every rebel, without question, who had been in arms against his Government. In 1867 they took advantage of the reaction which was manifested in public opinion last year. They took advantage of that to boast, as their leading journal did, that no living thing should withstand the avenging hand of the triumphant reaction. And in 1868 what do we behold? The completion, the consummation of the compact with rebellion. We behold all the leaders of the Democratic Party of the North, and the East and the West them with open arms and salutations of greeting, and praise and honor 135 officers of the rebel army who were members of the so-called Democratic Convention in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] It is, therefore, truly affirmed and charged that it is, to all intents and purposes, a rebel party. It is a party that has made itself, by its acts and the acts of its leaders, responsible for the rebellion from its very inception, and down through all its progress to the present hour. It has made itself responsible for all the debt under which the nation groans and over which the Copperheads shed crocodile tears. [Laughter.] It is a party that has made itself responsible for every life that was lost on the field of battle in putting down the rebellion which the present leaders of the Democratic Party originated and maintained. [Cheers.] Where can you find in the Democratic platform of Tammany Hall of 1868, a solitary word of the denunciation of the rebellion, its authors on abettors? Not a word! They had amnesty. They had forgiveness for everybody except the loyal Generals and the loyal soldiers and the loyal people who crushed the rebellion. [Great cheering.] They had for us nothing but denunciations. They take the hand of FORREST, fresh from the massacre of Fort Pillow, and turn around and scorn the hand of GRANT, and call him a butcher. [Cheers.] That is the party that asks the freemen of New-Jersey, the loyal Americans, native and naturalized, of this proud land, to give them their indorsement. Will you do it? [Cries of "No," and cheers.] Really it seems to me an insult to an intelligent people that I should do more than state the question. It carries its own argument and its own appeal with it. Why! look at all the men who have been distinguished in the estimation of the loyal people for the past seven years, and we find them on the side of GRANT. [Cheers.] Look at all the leading men who were either in arms against us, or else refused to give any aid, material or moral or pecuniary, to our cause, and you find them all for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. [Hisses.] Look at the men whose interests, whose sympathies, whose affections lead them to desire peace and security and tranquility for our land, and they are all for GRANT. Look at the men who got up riots in 1863 in New-York; look at the men who got up the rebellion of 1861; look at the men who now pray for the overthrow of the laws of Congress; look at the men who now want revolution and anarchy—and they are all for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. You see the Democratic Party has allied itself with the enemies of the country. Where, then, will the friends of the country go to except to the standard of the hero who saved the county—[Cheers]—GRANT. Where are those men to whom I have adverted in general terms? WADE HAMPTON is for SEYMOUR; PLEASANTON is for GRANT. [Cheers.] FORREST is for SEYMOUR; SHERIDAN is for GRANT. PRESTON, of Kentucky, is for SEYMOUR; SHERMAN for GRANT. [Cheers.) SEMMES and all the remains of his pirate crew that did not go down to the bottom are for SEYMOUR; FARRAGUT and all the brave crew that followed him when he crushed the *Tennessee*, and destroyed the rebel fleet in the Gulf, are all for GRANT. [Cheers.] JEFF. DAVIS is for SEYMOUR. [Great shouting.] And now that they are bringing over again all the reinforcements for SEYMOUR from Europe, I trust they will not neglect to bring over JEFF. DAVIS. [Cheers.] My friends, let us here, to-night, record a vow, that every one present in this vast assemblage will deem it a matter of duty and of honor, from this time until the battle is closed, to do all that is possible to be done to secure in the gallant State of New-Jersey a brilliant and triumphant victory for GRANT and COLFAX and BLAIR.

Major-Gen. SICKLES then retired, amid great applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Major-Gen. KILPATRICK, who, on stepping forward, was loudly applauded. He said that at one time, when Gen. GRANT had marshaled his forces at Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, he heard the rebel command, "Right wheel," and then the cursed Confederacy got up and ran; and if SEYMOUR were at the meeting that night, and saw the audience of brave men and fair women of New-Jersey, the New-York leader of riots would probably say, "It is about time for me and my rebel crew to get up and quit." [Laughter.] What, he asked, was the cause of that large assemblage, that vast concourse of people, the strains of martial music, or the proud banners floating from on high? They met just as their ancestors had met in 1776; they met as they had met in the early days of 1861, or as their forefathers had met in '76, to plan for the obtaining of a free and independent Union, and to make out the immortal Declaration of Independence. In 1861 the traitors dared to trail the starry flag in the dust of the streets of New-Orleans, and dared to fire on the flag and declare war on the Union of States. To protect the country against such further acts they had met; also to consider how they might preserve the old Union and the institutions of their fathers. There were more people to fight for at present than in 1861, although many of his brave countrymen were laid among the hills of North Carolina and elsewhere. Well he remembered those joyous, happy days, however, when the heroes of Georgia and the Carolinas had joined the brave men of the grand old Army of the Potomac, and when all, with banners flying and drums beating, went marching across the hills and valleys of old Virginia and entered the City of Washington, [cheers,] keeping step to the music of the Union. And when they marched down with muffled tread and lofty head by the future residence of Gen. GRANT, down old Pennsylvania-avenue, [cheers,] and received the heartfelt greetings of thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men, who, with streaming eyes, shouted *vivas* such as NAPOLEON never received after his armies returned victorious; when the Union soldiers had at length folded their banners and taken a last farewell of the capital which comrades living and dead had helped to save; when they had written to friends at home, and felt the warm grasp of father, mother, wife and sister; when they had hung upon the wall the rifle and the carbine by the side of the old musket of '76, then it was thought peace had come; but they found themselves mistaken. Three years it was thought all was quiet, and people might shape their course onward to future happiness and prosperity; but on returning to New-York, a few days since, what he did see? Hung up all over the City of New-York were large banners, having on them the names of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK BLAIR. [Hisses.] Both gentlemen were the nominees of the Democratic Party, or, rather, he should say, of the Copperhead, traitor's party of the North. He always liked to call people by their proper names. He denied an assertion made by Mr. RANDOLPH, a few days ago, that only ten Irishmen could be got to join a certain Club in New-Jersey, when the fact was twenty-five had joined it, and it now numbered forty-five. He could not help abusing the people who had come to ruin the people of the country, and he occasionally could not find language strong enough to condemn their character during the war. The real matter at issue was a struggle between anarchy and law, oligarchy and republicanism, freedom and Slavery. [Cheers.] When talking of some people it was remarked he did not use gentle terms. If he saw WADE HAMPTON stand cowardly by and a rebel soldier strike with his sword a wounded loyal soldier and never said anything in remonstrance—if this were stated would it be abuse. FORREST tied negros to pine coffins and then set them on fire, and yet if he (the speaker) said so he would be accused of abusing FORREST. If he wished to say that HORATIO SEYMOUR was the leader of a mob in New-York, then he was abusing HORATIO SEYMOUR; but the only way they could abuse him was to tell the truth of him. [Laughter.] Who put HORATIO SEYMOUR in nomination? Who occupied the front seats? OULD, the man who had charge of exchanging prisoners and treated them so shamefully. WADE HAMPTON was also there—a man who said he hoped to have the pleasure of putting a torch to many a Northern home, but who was told by the speaker, "If we put our hand in we will do more." [Laughter and cheers.] VANCE was there, a gentleman who was arrested by the Union army and driven sixty miles on a barebacked mule. [Laughter and cheers.] That human hyena, FORREST, was also present; and also that oily, slippery, hypocritical, sympathizer with treason and rebellion, breathing out his sentiments—HORATIO SEYMOUR—a man who was told to his face in 1863 that he was the head and front of the New-York riots, and if permission was granted he (the speaker) would arrest him and have him sent to Lafayette. There was also the Bombastes Furioso FRANK BLAIR, a brother of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and like every other member of the BLAIR family, seeking for office. [Tremendous cheers and laughter.] They called to their aid every discharged and dissatisfied soldier, with whose aid they hoped to be reëlected. GRANT was not eloquent, but his speeches, though few, were to the point, and his actions are conclusive as to his ability. The Democrats averred that he had blundered; if so he must have blundered in Mission Ridge and Vicksburg, until finally his greatest blunder was in accepting the surrender of Gen. LEE. On the 4th of March next the worthy General will by some blunder get into the White House, which by some blunder another had got out. Pennsylvania was running Republican, and if the people of New-Jersey did their duty they would show that five years of civil war were not without fruit. He urged on all to struggle manfully in the coming contest, made sacred by the blood of so many brave soldiers, and they would thus help to raise their country to the highest pinnacle of prosperity.

Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK then retired amid great cheering.

SPEECHES OF GEN. PLEASONTON AND OTHERS.

Major-Gen. PLEASONTON was the next speaker. He said that the very edifice which had just been dedicated was the best evidence that the people of New-Jersey intended to support the principles which the Boys in Blue had so valiantly fought for in the late war. He referred to Gen. GRANT, and claimed that his knowledge of the South qualified him above all other men to reconstruct that part of the country and bring it back into the Union.

Hon. Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, followed. He remarked that a vote for GRANT and COLFAX was a vote for peace; for the garnering up of all things that we hold sacred in our national history, and for prosperity of the Union and the payment of the national debt.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN subsequently addressed the meeting. He commenced by saying that if it had been his duty to dedicate the structure in which he stood, he should have first dedicated it to the great principles of civil liberty and human equality; those principles which were so beautifully enunciated in our great charter. He said that the Republicans were determined by all that was great, by all that was brave, and by all that was manly in their natures, not to accept from the hands of traitors, the present condition of things in the South; that they were determined to elect a man who had the power and the will to enforce the laws. Gen. GRANT was that man. He never uttered nobler words than when he said that he intended to enforce the laws and secure protection for every citizen in the South at all hazards. He concluded by exhorting the assemblage to vote for Mr. BLAIR for Governor of the State, and Mr. HALSEY for Congress from this District.

Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR was the last speaker. He made a very facetious and decidedly original speech, which was very much enjoyed by his auditors. He said that the Republican Party had saved the country, that they had destroyed slavery, and that they were constructing the greatest railroad and building up the greatest country in the world. The Democrats were the adversaries of all these measures and results. At the conclusion of his speech, the meeting terminated amid the greatest enthusiasm.

POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

Political Matters in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A considerable degree of political feeling is exhibited in this city, and in all the northern part of the State large meetings have been held by both parties. Last evening 1,000 persons assembled at the City Hall to hear Judge BOND, Gen. A. E. KING and ARCHIE STIRLING, all of Baltimore, in behalf of the Republicans. Much enthusiasm was manifested. To-night Gov. SWANN, Mr. LATROBE and Senator PINCKNEY WHYTE are announced to speak for the Democrats. Gov. SWANN and Gen. KING are rival candidates for Congress, in Baltimore, and their visit to Wilmington is accepted as part of their canvass in the lower counties. Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Gen. TORBERT and Dr. WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON are on the stump for GRANT and COLFAX. In this city the Republicans claim a larger majority for November than in September.

Republican Mass Meeting and Barbecue in Woodhall, N. Y.

ADDISON, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A Republican mass meeting and barbecue was held to-day at Woodhall, Steuben County. Ten thousand people were present. The speakers were Hon. HORACE GREELEY; Hon. G. L. SMITH, of Elmira; Hon. HAMILTON WARD, Hon. H. BEMIS, of Hornellsville, and others. It was the largest gathering ever known in the county.

Great Republican Demonstration in Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A new campaign hall, built by the Republicans of Bridgeport, at a cost of $2,000, was opened last evening, The "Boys in Blue" of Bridgeport and Stamford paraded. Speeches were made by Hon. S. B. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, and Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, of New-York. The hall was elegantly festooned and adorned with flags and emblems.

Congressional Renominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30,

Hon. GINERY TWITCHELL was renominated for Representative to Congress from the Third District by the Republican Convention which met to-day.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Republican Convention in the Sixth Massachusetts District to-day renominated Hon. N. P. BANKS for Congress by acclamation.

Democratic Nomination in the Twenty-fourth New-York District.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Mr. ELMORE P. ROSS was to-day nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-fourth District for their representative in Congress.

Card from Hon. George H. Pendleton.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The letter in the *Commercial*, of to-day, as being from me to SOMERS KENNEY, of Texas, dated Bangor, Me., Sept. 21, 1868, is a forgery. Your friendly comments conveyed the first knowledge I had of the letter or of the person to whom it is addressed.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Major-Gen. A. S. Williams for Grant.

The following extracts from a private letter from Major-Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS are published in the Detroit papers. Gen. WILLIAMS commanded the Twentieth Corps, of Gen. SHERMAN's army, was Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1866, and in 1867 was appointed United States Minister to San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, July 21, 1868.

MY DEAR ——: I like the nomination of GRANT. I believe he is Radical enough to resist the return of the old fogy Copperhead doctrines. I don't see whom the Democratic Party can nominate who can, or ought to, beat him. If PENDLETON, then Copperheadism and repudiation are in the ascendant, and all Union and honest men will fight the ticket. If a military man, I cannot fancy who can be selected that could enter the race with GRANT with the hope of success.

It [the Democratic National Convention] will be a mongrel Convention, in which the old, ante-rebellion, States' rights, nullifying politicians of South Carolina—WADE HAMPTON and the like—will be contending again for their fogy and rotten notions against the progressive and progressing doctrines of universal suffrage, regardless of race or color, as represented by the Chase men of that body. Can anything be more prophetic of the certain coming of negro suffrage all over the Republic than the expressive fact that so many old-fashioned Democrats are found ready to take CHASE, dyed all over with what they have heretofore regarded as the chief of all political sins?

I wait with the greatest impatience to learn who will be the candidate of the New-York Convention. The news will get here about the 3d of next month. I conceive their only hope is in a new man, whose political antecedents are but little known, and who may be thus able to play the popular cards, skilfully suited to different sections. * * *

Faithfully yours, A. S. WILLIAMS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Union General Republican Committee—Important Action.

The Executive Committee of the Union General Republican Committee held a meeting last night for the purpose of transacting business. A report from a sub-committee was received, and found to be as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.

Hon. Freeman J. Fithian, Chairman Union Republican General Committee:

SIR: The undersigned were appointed by the Union Republican General Committee, of which Hon. THOMAS MURPHY is Chairman, to bring before your Committee a proposition to agree upon the County Judiciary Congressional and Assembly nominations, so that but one ticket may be presented to the Union electors of the City and County of New-York at the ensuing election. In consequence of local divisions in the Republican Party, the opposition has rolled up, within the past few years, large majorities. A union upon all local tickets in this City will produce a moral effect that will be electric in its result, not only here, but throughout the country. We consider it the highest duty to present for the support of our electors such men as are well known for their capacity, probity and loyalty. No personal feelings should for a moment preclude a union in the selection of candidates. We believe that our National and State standard bearers will be triumphantly elected; we also believe we can give more pronounced emphasis to the victory, as regards majorities, by aking trihands together in one common effort.

To secure these results we therefore submit the following proposition:

That the Committee of which you are Chairman recommend to the several conventions emanating from your body the appointment of Conference Committees to meet with Committees from the similar conventions authorized by this General Committee.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
JAMES W. FARR,
P. C. VAN WYCK.

This address or report was unanimously adopted, the idea of cohesion in the Republican ranks being heartily welcomed by the General Committee. After brief debate the following resolutions were adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That this General Committee recommend to the various nominating Conventions emanating from this body the appointment of conference committees to meet like committees appointed by other similar Conventions, with a view of arriving at unity of action and presenting but one candidate for each office, to be filled by the electors of the City and County of New-York at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the various nominating Conventions, and also to Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman of the Union Republican Committee.

Whereas, It is essential that the fullest Republican vote should be polled in this City for GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD and CORNELL, and any attempt at fraud on the part of the opposition frustrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several Assembly District Associations are hereby directed and authorized to appoint a volunteer guard of twenty men each, to remain at the polls on the day of election, from sunrise to sunset, for the purpose of seeing that the interests of the Republican Party are thoroughly cared for and protected.

The Secretary, Mr. A. J. PLUMB, was authorized to forward copies of the above report and resolutions to the several Conventions. The Committee then adjourned.

Union League Club.

A delegation from this club, consisting of about one hundred members, will leave for Philadelphia at 10 A. M. to-day, for the purpose of attending the Convention of the Boys in Blue.

The Boys in Blue of this City have tendered the delegation an escort of 1,500 members, under command of Gen. GRAHAM, who will accompany it on the same train. The headquarters of the delegation in Philadelphia will be at the La Pierre House.

The German Boys in Blue.

The "German Veteran Republican Grant and Colfax Campaign Club," and the "German Veteran Grant and Colfax Light Artillery," at a meeting held yesterday, unanimously elected Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI Marshal of the "Loyal Veteran German Boys in Blue." They will form a separate division of the Boys in Blue of the City of New-York, in obedience to General Orders No. 2, headquarters Boys in Blue City of New-York.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a grand ratification meeting last night at their spacious quarters in the International Hotel, corner of Chambers and William streets. Fireworks were discharged, and the building was brilliantly illuminated. The President, Mr. HENRY G. LEASK, was in the chair. Mr. A. J. AARON acted as Secretary. Numerous Vice-Presidents and honorary Secretaries were on the platform, and a large crowd, which overflowed at the doors, was in attendance. The speakers were Mr. JOS. J. COUCH, U. S. N., Col. JOHN J. CONNOR, Mr. ROBERT CROWE, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS, Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS, and Messrs. DENNIS SHEA and THEODORE C. WILLIAMS. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

Third Assemby District.

The regular weekly meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant and Colfax Griswold and Cornell Club was held at the club headquarters, No. 426 Broome-street, Mr. HOWELL C. VAIL, Jr., President of the Club, in the chair. The principal business of the Club was the enrollment of members. Over forty new names were added to the list, and there was every indication of a vigorous organization. The operations of the Club promise to have a marked effect in this stronghold of the Democratic Party, as the accessions to the Republican ranks made under its auspices are from the classes who have hitherto swelled the Democratic majority of the City. A public meeting will be held in the rooms of the Club on Wednesday evening next, when several popular speakers will be present.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

A spirited meeting was held last night at the rooms of the Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club, No. 435 Fourth-avenue. Mr. W. P. EASTERBROOK, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and, after an excellent song by the popular Union Glee Club, and in the absence of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, invited gentlemen present to address the meeting. Under this invitation remarks were made by Dr. GRISCOM and Mr. FELTNER, President of the Twenty-first Ward Young Men's Grant and Colfax Club. The President then introduced Mr. SMITH, who made a stirring speech. The campaign, he said, was not to be won without a struggle, and he urged every man to vote himself and induce any doubtful Democrat, and he knew there were many, to vote for GRANT. He reviewed the constitutional questions at issue, and exhibited the inconsistencies of the Democratic Party during and since the war. At the close of his remarks the Glee Club gave the new campaign song "Grant is Marching on," and the meeting adjourned.

Fifteenth District Union Republican Association.

Last evening the Fifteenth District Union Republican Association held a meeting at the hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, E. HARRISON REED in the chair. The attendance was very large, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Pointed and convincing speeches were made by Col. BARCLAY, ETHAN ALLEN and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Republican Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Republicans of Brooklyn held a large meeting at the wigwam on Gates-avenue last evening, B. J. HATHAWAY, Esq., in the chair, which was addressed at length by HENRY B. STANTON, Esq., on the issues of the campaign. Near the close of his speech, he sketched the history and defined the present position of the Democratic Party. In its earlier days the party was the champion of the laboring and unlettered classes, of equal rights and universal suffrage, of progress and reform. Thirty years ago the South usurped the management of the party, and that architect of discord, JOHN C. CALHOUN, thereafter led and dominated the South, and thus ruled the entire organization. Under his teachings it became the servitor of slavery, and from time to time brought to the block such Northern Democrats as BENTON, VAN BUREN, WRIGHT and DOUGLAS, who would not obey its behests. During CALHOUN's reign, slavery gave birth to two pestilent heresies—the right of secession and the right of enforcing it by rebellion. These heresies, through the teachings of the Calhoun school of slavery propagandists, permeated the Democratic Party until they poisoned its heart and palsied its brain. They finally culminated in an attempt to break up the Union by ordinances of secession and the Sumter gun. Then the loyal masses of the country, the Boys in Blue, rose, and amid a four years' tempest of fire and blood, they buried slavery and its legitimate children, secession and rebellion, in one common grave. It is for the Democracy to decide whether, by severing the chain that so long bound them to those dead and damned monsters, they will escape their fate, or will lie down with them in a tomb that shall know no resurrection. The black and ugly parent and its atrocious and sanguinary children have passed away forever; and in future years the historic pen will copy from the tablature that marks their resting place this epitaph: "Here lie Negro Slavery and its twin offspring, Secession and Rebellion. The parent and children perished in a diabolical attempt to destroy the fairest and best government the world had ever seen. In life these monsters were united; in death they were not divided. This monument is erected to their memory by their sympathizing relatives, the Devil and his angels." [Loud applause.]

Kings County Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention met at the headquarters of the Kings County General Committee, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. D. WHITE, of the Fourth Ward, presiding. The following nominations were made: For County Treasurer, EDWIN D. WHITE; for District Attorney, Ex-Judge GEORGE G. REYNOLDS; for Justice of the Sessions, WM. H. HOYT; for Superintendent of the Poor, (Third District.) JOHN MONTGOMERY, the present incumbent; and for Coroners, Capt. JOHN H. B. SMITH and Capt. WM. H. MILLER.

Brooklyn City Republican Covention.

The Brooklyn City Republican Convention met at General Committee Headquarters last evening, and made the following nominations: For Comptroller, JOHN L. SPADER; City Treasurer, JOHN J. STUDWELL; Auditor, J. MCLEER; Collector of Taxes and Assessments, FREDERICK SCHOLES; Police Justice, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; Justices of the Peace JOHN COCKER and CHARLES S. FROST. This ended the work of the Convention, and it adjourned.

Republican Meeting at Hempstead.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Queens County was held at Hempstead Court-house on last Tuesday evening.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. JAMES L KIERNAN, who most ably discussed the questions of the day. He was followed by J. M. CRANE, Esq., and Col. S. COGSWELL, whose remarks were repeatedly cheered. Much enthusiasm was in every way displayed, and the vast assemblage separated with three cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Speech by Ex-Gov. Peirpoint—The Cry of Oppression—How the Starving Were Fed.

Ex-Gov. FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT, late of Virginia, spoke in Wheeling, West Va., on Saturday night. We quote the following from his address:

We hear great complaints about the oppressions of this Republican Party. Oppressions of what or whom? Is anybody in this whole North oppressed—anybody in West Virginia oppressed? Yes, there is, they say. Who? Those alone who gave aid and comfort to the Southern rebellion. And how much are they oppressed? Are they hanged as the violated law demands? When they went into the rebellion, they expected if they did not succeed, every one of them would be hanged or banished; and when the war was over and they had failed, a more self-abased and sycophantic set of creatures were never seen on earth. Those that were in the East told us, "O, just let me go home to my family. That is all I ask; and don't confiscate my property. I want to go home and go to work. I never intend to vote again in the world. I intend to leave the voting and the Government of the country to the great Union Party. They were allowed to go to their homes and remain unmolested on giving their parole not to take up arms again and obey the laws of the country. How are they obeying the laws now? In Virginia, even in West Virginia, and throughout the South, they are publicly counseling violation of the laws of the country by not observing the Registry laws. They are eager and rampant to get back with a view of voting again—these men who declared we had no country, no Government—that the United States was obliterated forever, and that we would never have another Presidential election—these men who spit upon the old flag. Even in my own town, Fairmount, when JONES was there, they got a United States flag from my dwelling and tied it to the tail of one of their horses and dragged it through the streets. These men who used to come back and steal our horses, burn our houses and bridges, destroy our property of every kind, carry off our store-goods, rob even the women and children of their apparel, now come back and want to vote! And here in this town and throughout the country, a howl is set up because the Republicans won't let them vote! Why, my fellow-citizens, they abandoned their country, they expatriated themselves when they went off and joined the Southern Confederacy. The Southern Confederacy has evaporated, and these poor devils are like the Wandering Jew, they have got no country or home. If they will bring forth fruits meet for repentance, then it may be we will extend the franchise and let them vote. They tell us we should cultivate a love and fraternal feeling. They are the viper they want us to nestle in our bosoms that as soon as it is warmed into life will sting us to the heart. The object is to take the Government out of the hands of those who have controlled its affairs eight years past. They complain that we have been running the Government a long time. Yes, and we have run it well, notwithstanding the war. Despite that it has been a period of unprecedented prosperity; notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands killed, those left behind worked the harder. We have built up the country, and its prospect improves in every direction. Now, my fellow-citizens, they brought on the war. Do you believe candidly, any of you, that a man who deliberately went to killing three hundred thousand Union men, and in entailing a debt of $3,500,000,000 upon the people of this country, $2,500,000,000 of which yet remains unpaid; who engaged in breaking up our railroads, destroying all the works of art and improvement they could lay hands on; burning cities and villages, and murdering our citizens, ought, in honor and in truth ever to have the privilege of the suffrage conferred upon them? [Cries of "No! No!"] That would be what they expected. That would be a light punishment for their crime. They expected that and more if they failed, and they did fail.

THE HUNGRY FED.

When I went into the City of Richmond in the Spring of 1865, I found all the business portion of the city in smouldering ashes. More than 300 acres of that beautiful city was lying there in ruin. They had the commissary stores for the support of the rebel army. Sharpers had bought up the balance of the stores and provisions, and had it stored away, exacting exorbitant prices from the poor people for the necessaries of life. These people had been living there for two years on two meals a day. And there these stores were when Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE issued an order, which was communicated from him to subordinate Confederate officers, for the destruction of the city. The torch was applied in a hundred places at the same time, and but for the appearance of the Union troops next morning, before 8 o'clock, the whole city would have been a common ruin. Here was a suffering people, who for two years had been living on two meals a day. Now all their supplies were cut off. Everything from the country had been brought into the city to supply the army, and bought up by speculators. Here was a starving population, not made poor and starving by the acts of the Federal Government, but brought to starvation by the leaders of the Confederacy; my dear Democrat, if you are here to-night, by the friends with whom you so much sympathize, NAPOLEON B. FORREST, WADE HAMPTON and JEFF. DAVIS—brought to starvation by the orders of these men. I saw those starving people, women and children—and men, too. I saw them in lines, two hundred to five hundred feet long, pressing forward, whites in one line and blacks in another, and sometimes both mixed in the same line. What is going on here? The Commissary Department of the Freedmen's Bureau is giving food to these suffering people. Aye, my fellow-citizens, it was the proudest day of my life, to know that I belonged to a great Government, a great people that did such deeds of mercy. It was there in sight of Belle Isle, and Libby and Castle Thunder, where more than ten thousand of our Union soldiers had died from starvation in sight of LEE and in sight of DAVIS—in sight of the very Generals who are now trying to revive the "Lost Cause;" and yet the vibration of their guns had scarcely ceased to burden the air, and here was this great Republican Government feeding their poor by the thousands and the tens of thousands. [Cheers.]

The Question of the Day Tersely Stated.

In a speech in Wheeling, West Va., on the 19th of September, Hon. BEN. STANTON said:

We are accustomed to believe that the late rebellion was closed by the surrender of Gen. LEE, in April, 1865, and that it was substantially the end of the war. It is a mistake. The war was ended on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1863, by the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. After that day there never was another rebel victory. On that day the rebellion received its mortal wound, and it was dying, dying from that day until its final surrender. The peace and harmony of the country will be restored on the 3d day of November, 1868. Discord, misrule and anarchy pervade the South now, because stimulated to activity by the hope of success in the coming Presidential election. That hope gone, the election past, nothing left to hope for, except through submission and obedience to the laws, and you will have peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. You cannot have it in any other way; because it is now announced, for the first time in the political history of the country, that it is to be an admitted doctrine that a President of the United States may use the army and navy for the purpose of overthrowing and trampling under foot the laws of Congress. The very corner-stone of the Republic is to be removed; the keystone of the arch is to be taken away. There can be nothing but anarchy unless the constituted authorities of the country are to be obeyed by the whole people, and the will of the majority, carried out in the forms prescribed in the Constitution, is to receive universal obedience. This is the first time in the history of this country that any political party has dared to put itself before the people on a proposition of resistance to the laws of the country, and of conferring on the President the power to judge what laws he will execute, and what laws he will disregard and overturn. That is substantially the question submitted to the American people to-day."

KEEPING A CORPSE TO SATISFY A DEBT.—The body of WILLIAM WILROY, who fell dead in ROCKETT's on Friday, was carried to the bar-room of Capt. BRUCE, to whom the deceased owed a debt for liquor. On Saturday, the relatives of WILROY hearing of his death, applied for the remains, desiring to bury them with the family dead. To their surprise BRUCE refused to let them have the body until the money due him was paid, and threatened to have it buried in the poor-lot at Oakwood. WILROY's friends at once appealed to Mayor CHAHOON, who sent word that the body must not be detained by BRUCE, and later in the day it was reluctantly surrendered.—*Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 28.*

GEORGIA.

Legislative Aid to Railroad Enterprises—The Air-Line Road—The Northeastern—Proposed Change in the Management of the State Road—Crops—Inspection of Fertilizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 21, 1868.

From present indications the Legislature will adjourn before many days. Now that the negro questions have been settled, the business of the State is rapidly disposed of, and the desire of members to go home is becoming very marked. The grant of State aid to the Air-line Railroad, that is, the grant of several thousand dollars per mile to the Railroad Company, which the people of Georgia will have to pay by increased taxation, has stirred up a number of other embryo enterprises to apply for "State aid," and if one-half or one-third of the applicants succeed, in addition to the blessing of "internal improvements" on a large scale, the people of Georgia will have the blessing of an immense public debt, the beneficence of which they are unable to appreciate. But on the scratch-me-and-I'll-scratch-you principle it is very probable that the credit of the State will be "loaned" to several of these proposed enterprises, and that for some time to come railroad men will have a lively and a profitable time in every direction in Georgia. I suppose that there can be no doubt now that the Air-line Road connecting this city and Charlotte, N. C., and running in a straight line through the entire breadth of northern Georgia, will be constructed at once. The Company is composed almost entirely of Northern capitalists who are said to be ready to furnish the money now that the State has agreed to lend a helping hand. The Northeastern Railroad, too, connecting Athens and Clayton, Rabun County, and thus joining the Georgia Railroad (from Augusta to Atlanta) with the Tennessee roads, and running in almost a straight line through Clarke, Jackson, Banks, Habersham and Rabun Counties, will also be commenced and pushed to completion. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company are largely interested in it, and will own the road when finished. A bill authorizing them to increase their capital stock has been already passed, and it is pretty sure that the loan of State aid will be added to make assurance doubly sure. The inhabitants of the counties to be traversed by these two lines are in high glee at the prospect of having railroad communication. Every little town and village wants the roads to pass directly through them, and if all parties are to be gratified the idea of an "air-line" road must be abandoned and the zig-zag adopted. The price of real estate has advanced considerably in these counties, or rather I should say the price which owners put upon their property. There can be no doubt, however, that if these lines are built a large, productive and hitherto undeveloped section of country will be opened to trade and made to contribute largely to the commerce of the State, and the mineral resources of this portion of the State, which, owing to the difficulties of transportation have never been properly utilized, will be actively and properly developed. The Air-line Road will traverse the "gold belt," and will give a great impetus to mining enterprise, as there can be no question as to the existence of very rich veins of gold all through that region.

Nor is the railroad enterprise confined to Northern Georgia. In the southern portion of the State it is also in full blow. The Macon and Brunswick Railroad is being built rapidly, and will be completed before many months. The branches of the Southwestern, too, connecting Albany with the Florida lines, and opening up all the most productive cotton-growing counties, are also in progress, and steps are being taken to obtain the means to complete the Macon and Augusta Railroad by building the road from Milledgeville to Macon, and thus making the road independent of its great rival, the Central Railroad, (from Savannah to Columbus.)

If this spirit of enterprise and improvement is kept within the bounds of prudence, great benefit will result to the State, but the fear is that it will be "run into the ground," and there remain.

Talking of railroads, a bill is now pending in the Senate having passed the Lower House of the General Assembly, taking the control of the State Railroad (from Atlanta to Chattanooga) out of the hands of the Governor and vesting it in five Commissioners. This road is entirely owned and managed by the State. Hitherto the Governor of Georgia appointed the Superintendent and all the officers, and the proceeds of the road were paid into the Treasury, and were sufficient in good times to discharge a very large proportion of the expenses of the State Government. The net income of this road in prosperous years has been as much as $1,000,000, and under skillful management, like that of Mr. WADLEY, the present President of the Central Railroad, that income might be largely increased. To a great extent, however, the large patronage of the road has been used by several Governors as a political machine, politics being the qualification for office instead of mechanical skill or railroad experience. The present Superintendent, Mr. HURLBERT, the late Chief of Registration in Georgia, who is exceedingly obnoxious to the Democrats, and a good many of his own party, is said, how truly I cannot say, to be sacrificing the interests and prosperity of the road for party purposes, dismissing old and trained employes and appointing new and raw hands, and therefore the Legislature propose to change the management of the line, remove it altogether from politics, and place it in the hands of five experienced men of business, of high character, familiar with railroads, and altogether removed from politics. It is very probable the bill will pass. A recent accident on the road, by which considerable damage was done, and which is attributed to the ignorance and carelessness of the new hands, has given strength to the advocates of the bill. Mr. HURLBERT is working hard to defeat it. He is certainly an active, energetic, and capable man, fully conversant with railroad management in all its details, and able, if he be willing, to manage the road efficiently and profitably for the State.

The reports from the cotton districts are all of the gloomiest. The caterpillar and boll-worm are playing havoc in the richest cotton lands. I saw their ravages myself during my recent visit to Southwestern Georgia, and until I saw them I had no idea how rapidly and effectually they could work devastation, and blight the best assured promises of plenty.

The Legislature have just authorized the appointment of "Inspectors of Fertilizers," whose duty it will be to inspect and report on the value of the different artificial manures offered for sale. The people have been so swindled by bogus manures, sold as Peruvian guano, with a long scientific analysis made by some M. D., LL. D. and F. O. O. L., and which on trial proved to be utterly valueless, it was deemed wise to have an inspector, like flour and tobacco inspectors, without whose brand no fertilizer can be sold in the State. I have seen a good deal of these bogus "guanos." I know how the poor people have been duped and robbed, and how the whole community has been damaged by these quack manures. QUONDAM.

STATE FAIRS.

NEW-YORK.

Implements, Machinery and Labor-Saving Devices.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

The display of agricultural implements at the State Fair is eminently creditable to the numerous exhibitors, as well as to the managers of the exhibition. There seems to be a greater variety of improved implements than is usually on exhibition, which furnishes the assurance that inventors and manufacturers are feelingly alive to the requirements of the people. It is truly a matter of great interest to examine the many valuable labor-saving devices that are annually being introduced to relieve and cheapen all kinds of manual employment. Besides the implements and machinery of recent invention, there is a very creditable display of such implements as have heretofore been brought to a desirable degree of perfectability, and have met with merited favor to a large extent in all parts of the country. In the line of superior farm implements, the manufacturers of our country seem to be far in advance of the proper cultivation of the soil. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any other nation in the world, even where agriculture and horticulture may be superior to the developments in our own country, can make a display of implements, improved machinery and labor-saving devices that will equal the exhibition at Rochester. There really seems to be but little opportunity left for a more satisfactory development of correct mechanical principles, except in the line of

DITCHING-MACHINES.

Fortunes have been expended in securing letters-patent on, and in the manufacturing of, machines for cutting ditches. But thus far the great proportion of the ditching-machines have proved to be magnificent failures. Yet, E. HEATH, of Fowlerville, has on the ground a machine for cutting ditches for receiving drain tiles, which appears to possess satisfactory merit for the purposes intended, even when the digging apparatus encounters some stones where a ditch is to be cut. Were there no stones in the subsoil there would be but little difficulty in bringing out a ditcher that would operate on any land in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. HEATH's ditcher is a self-propeller. The digger is operated by one or more horses traveling around the machine. At every circuit of the team the machine is moved forward as far as it is desirable to have the digger cut. Small stones that will obstruct most ditchers will not impede the operation of this one. This improvement is a very valuable one, because the under-draining on cultivable fields, where there is an excess of water, is becoming more and more desirable.

G. H. BEARDSLEY, Chicago, has also on exhibition a ditcher, somewhat different from anything heretofore shown, which consists of a four-horse revolving spader. It attracts much attention, and is said to be competent to cut a ditch much more rapidly, when drawn by four horses, than any other ditcher yet invented. Where there are no stones no doubt this machine will cut a good ditch with satisfactory rapidity. The proprietors of this ditcher challenge the world to produce a machine that will dig ten rods as soon as this one will cut one hundred rods. Of course, reporters are not able to form any satisfactory opinion of the merits of such machines without seeing them in operation.

THRESHING-MACHINES.

G. WESTINGHOUSE, Schenectady, has on exhibition an improved clover thresher and huller, which receives the unthreshed clover, separates the seed-bowls from the straw, hulls the seed, separates it from the chaff, and delivers the clean seed in a measure, all at one operation, with surprising rapidity. The same machine may be employed for threshing and cleaning any kind of grain.

WHEELER, MELICK & Co., of Albany, are well represented by valuable improvements in their endless platform, railway powers and self-cleaning threshers, and also by the greatest variety of sweep-threshing machines, all of which are of the first-class workmanship and of superior style of machinery. HORACE L. EMEREY & SON, Albany, are also well represented by a great variety of threshing-machines and horse-powers, of both the endless platform and sweep style. Messrs. EMERY has on exhibition a one-horse railway power, which has been in use for fourteen years, and which is now an excellent power. He had this old power transported from Albany simply for the purpose of showing the durability of this style of powers.

A. W. GRAY & SONS, Middletown, Vt., exhibit an endless platform machine of superior workmanship and finish. All the machinery and implements exhibited are of a superior finish; and the great improvements in reducing the unnecessary weight of machines has increased their value as labor-saving implements to a remarkable degree. The excellence of materials of both iron and wood of which the implements are made, is a point which seems to arrest the observation of almost every visitor. The mechanical department was never represented more fully and creditably than at the present exhibition. More anon. S. E. T.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society—Second Day.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fair now being held by the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, on its grounds at Waverly. Since the opening day, large additions have been made by exhibitors. The cattle-sheds have filled up, several more tents have been erected, and the grounds now present a scene of bustle and animation very different from that of Tuesday.

Among the cattle is a very fine, but somewhat vicious-looking, Alderney bull, and some good specimens of Devons, which were referred to yesterday. The sheep and swine sheds are empty or nearly so, and the poultry exhibition is not what might have been expected. Some Cashmere goats are exhibited by a gentleman of Newark, and two fine American deer, presented to the Society by Mr. DIMOCK, are to be found in an inclosure by themselves.

The display of agricultural implements is large, and the carriage show is exceedingly good. Messrs. HETFIELD & JACKSON, of Rahway, have some very fine vehicles on exhibition—one made for Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island—and Mr. S. B. SANDERS, of Newark, has an extensive display of sleighs. Mr. T. BENEDICT shows a fine case of harness, whips, &c. The ladies' tent, as it may be called, presents an animated scene, and is one of the most frequented on the ground. Here sewing-machines, specimens of household manufacture of various kinds, photographs, oil-paintings, &c., are to be seen. Near this is the flower and vegetable tent, which is well filled, and is certainly highly creditable to New-Jersey. In the machine shed a daily paper is published, giving a short account of the day's doings. Here also is a small model of an endless chain-saw, without rivet or lap, exhibited by Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York.

Yesterday the proceedings were to have been opened with a plowing match, but this has been postponed. At noon the judges met at the President's tent, received their instructions, and at once set about their duties. At 12:30 there was an exhibition of thoroughbreds, geldings, colts, mares, &c., in front of the grand stand. Some fine thoroughbred stallions were shown, but none that attracted particular attention. After the horse show there were various trials of speed on the half mile-track.

The attendance yesterday was large, there being probably over 5,000 persons present. A good band of music enlivened the proceedings by executing a number of patriotic airs. To-day a military parade is promised, and the attendance will doubtless exceed that of yesterday.

OHIO.

A Large and Fine Display—Unfavorable Weather—The Practices of the Fair.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

The Fair which closed in this city yesterday was the nineteenth annual exhibition of this State, and proved to enlist a greater interest in the exhibition of articles than has ever been manifest before in the State. More than 3,600 entries were made, which exceeded by nearly 1,000 that of any previous Fair.

The grounds upon which the Fair was held being near the depot and business part of the city, comers and goers did not experience the difficulty getting to and from the Fair that is often met when two or three miles intervene, and poor accommodations are furnished for riding. Up to Thursday noon a greater number of tickets had been sold than in any previous year at same stage of the Fair, and everything—except the overhanging clouds—gave promise of the greatest financial success ever realized in the State. Rain setting in, and continuing with increased force until night, with slight showers to-day, prevented thousands arriving on the inward bound trains, as well as thousands of the citizens here from visiting the ground at all.

A display of mowing, reaping, and combined machines, in great abundance and variety of patterns, was one of the leading features of the Fair. Farmers from all sections of the State come together at these annual exhibitions to take note of the new and valuable improvements, and the manufacturers improve the opportunity to show up their inventions to the best possible advantage. Many patents are bought and sold, rights to sell and manufacture are granted by patentees, and much business of like nature transacted during the entire week.

In every department of the Exhibition—horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as in the fruit, mechanical and domestic halls—there is much buying and selling, and there is probably no better opportunity offered during the year—none, in fact, half as good to see and learn the worth or merit of different machines, of stock, or any other articles on exhibition—as by visiting a State Fair, where many are shown, and comparing one with another.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Letter from the Citizens' Association in Reply to the Street Commissioner.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 Broadway, Sept. 28, 1868.

Geo. W. McLean, Esq., Street Commissioner of the City of New-York:

SIR: The Citizens' Association has found in the daily papers of the 25th inst. a communication from you, purporting to be an answer to the letter of the Association addressed to you on Aug. 26 last, and published in the City Press three weeks after that date. After sending you that letter of Aug. 26 the Association waited to hear from you in reply before making public the grave matters contained in it. You sent on Sept. 8, a short note thanking the Association for its suggestions in the letter, and stating that you would give the matter your attention. The Association waited until Sept. 16 for any further reply you had to make. None being received, the Association gave to the public its letter and your brief answer. After thus courteously waiting your convenience, the Association discovers your communication of the 25th inst. forwarded directly by you to the City newspapers, and not to the Association; but the principal business in hand being the matters of complaint against your Department, contained in the letter of Aug. 26, the defences you have interposed to these charges will now be examined. A clear idea will be gained of how you stand as to each charge by briefly recapitulating all the charges and appending to each a summary of your reply.

1. The Association stated that it appears from your records that in one year, ending July 1, 1868, you spent $77,883 12 in repairing twenty-one piers.

You state that some of the labor thus paid for was expended in relaying old planking on piers other than those twenty-one, but you do not state how many nor which piers these others are. You do not deny that the *vouchers and records of your Department* from which the Association got its information show only the twenty-one piers to have been repaired, and make no mention whatever of the old planking relaid.

2. The Association stated that from the same records it appears that you purchased for such repairing 189,519 feet of lumber and paid for it at the rate of $35 and $37 50 per thousand feet, when the *real price* of said lumber in the market was only $25 per thousand, and you could have bought it at that price.

You do not deny this, nor attempt to exculpate yourself from this serious charge except by publishing a detached statement by two lumber merchants, that they "cannot afford to furnish lumber at any lower price;" but *what price* they allude to is not stated by them nor by you in your communication.

Before making the charge the Association inquired of the very lumber dealers of whom you purchased that material, who informed the Association that their price for such lumber was only $25. The Association, in order to be more certain, applied to an experienced dock-builder, who is and has been for many years extensively engaged in repairing piers and wharves for merchants in this city, who stated that the price he paid for the lumber he used was only $25.

It thus appears that it is the City only, which pays for its lumber the overcharge of $35 and $37 50.

3. The Association charged that it appears from your records that you bought 34,279 pounds of spikes and bolts for such repairing, and that you paid for said spikes *at the rate of 9 cents* per pound, when the real price of said spikes in the market *was only 4½ to 5 cents* per pound, and you could have bought them at that price.

You do not deny this. You do not seek to exculpate yourself from such a charge, and you do not even allude to it in the most distant manner. The Association, therefore, infers that your silence is an admission of the fact.

4. The Association charged that it appears from your records that you paid $67,995 98 for labor in repairing the said piers with the material above mentioned, and that this was gross extravagance, being at the rate of about $11 of labor for laying $1 worth of plank. The Association also charged that you had thus paid $358 for laying every thousand feet of planking, when the customary price among experienced dock-builders was and is, at the most, only $10 for laying a thousand feet; in other words that it cost the City *thirty-five* times as much for the work as it ought to have cost, and that where you spent $67,995 98 for labor, you should only have spent $1,900.

You attempt to explain this vast disproportion by saying that some of this labor was devoted to relaying old plank on some other piers than those specified in your vouchers and records; also that, in some cases, the ordinary cost of laying the new plank is necessarily trebled and quadrupled. The Association would observe to you that, if your statement be true—if the cost in every case had been quadrupled—you should still have spent only $7,600, and this leaves $60,000 unaccounted for. As to your statement that there were other piers beside the twenty-one named in your vouchers, on which some labor was expended in relaying old plank, the Association submits to you that if this were true, yet that, as the main bulk of your repairs with 189,519 feet of new lumber on twenty-one piers could only cost $7,600, a few desultory repairs in relaying old timber on other piers could not posibly absorb the other $60,000.

5. The Association charged that it appears from your records and pay-rolls that the number of laborers you had under pay for the ostensible purpose of repairing the piers steadily increased toward and during the period of our annual elections, and decreased immediately afterward in a manner calculated to awaken serious inquiry; thus in July you employ 54 men, in August 71 men, in September 101 men, in October 154 men, in November 213 men, in December 116 men, and in January 50 men. The Association then charged that the records of your Department showed that the more men you employed the less work you performed; thus, in July, with 54 men, you laid 30,000 feet of lumber; in August, with 71 men, you laid only 11,000 feet of lumber; in September, with 101 men, you laid only 7,000 feet; in October, with 154 men, you laid only 6,000 feet; and in November, (election month,) with 213 men, you laid only as much as you did in July with 54 men.

This serious charge you do not deny, nor do you explain it nor allude to it.

6. The Association charged that while you claim to have laid 189,519 feet of new lumber on the piers, in fact no more than 82,500 feet of it could be found there; leaving 107,000 feet of lumber missing. To this charge you interpose a denial, giving in defence what purports to be extracts from reports of surveys made by your superintendent, engineers and dock-builder, and explaining that, although the missing 107,000 feet is not to be perceived by inspection, it is laid underneath the surface of the piers; in other words, that the planking is laid double. It is enough to say of this ingenious explanation that the surveyors of this Association made an allowance of twenty-five to fifty per cent. in all cases for double-laid planking, and their estimate was based on that allowance.

But it is possible to settle this question definitely, and for that purpose the Association now proposes that you shall appoint a person to meet another party selected by the Association; that these two shall choose a third expert, and that they shall proceed and take accurate evidence of the amount of lumber laid.

The Association begs leave to correct an error into which you have fallen in your reply to this charge. The Association stated that on twenty-one piers you had laid only 82,500 feet of lumber, instead of 189,519 feet charged for. In answering this charge you assume it to be twenty-one charges instead of one, and in denying it you assume to have denied twenty-one charges. This is a mistake. The Association made *seven charges* against you, one of which included the whole twenty-one piers. Your whole defence is to this one question, and an attempt to show that you had laid the missing 107,000 feet of lumber. This is really the least considerable of the charges against you; the value of the missing 107,000 feet is only $2,675. If this lumber were all laid, as you claim, it would make only that difference in your favor against the vast sum of $73,281, which all the charges of the Association showed that you had wasted or misapplied. You pass over the six most important charges, and confine your defence to the least of them all.

7. The Association charges finally that you had expended in thus repairing the wharves and piers $73,281 more than you should have spent.

You do not deny this, but give evidence to reduce the amount to about $60,000.

Thus, you say that you have laid all the lumber you claimed to have laid. Granting this to the fullest extent, gives $2,675 in your favor, the market price of the disputed 107,000 feet. You say that the cost of labor in repairing is sometimes trebled and quadrupled; granting this to the fullest extent gives $7,600 in your favor at the usual cost. Then, granting that you did relay old lumber, and estimating that you actually relaid 100,000 feet of old lumber gives $1,000 in your favor, that being the usual price. And lastly, granting that you actually had to pay $35 for your new lumber, (although you do not explicitly so state,) gives $1,900 in your favor. But with all these allowances—all you claim—it still appears that there is the sum of $60,000, for which you do not pretend to account in any part of your reply. Your answer amounts therefore to this, that while the Association charged that you had wasted $73,281, you can account for all of it except $60,000.

And now the Association would refer to the letters and affidavits annexed to your answer. It appears that out of thirty-seven half piers and sixty-three full piers owned by the City, you show certificates from the lessees and occupants of only twelve of them that they are kept in good condition by you. More, that while you spent the year ending July 1, 1868, $77,883 12 to repair twenty-one piers, only twelve out of this number are now so certified to be in good condition. What prevented your obtaining certificates from all the others, since you had certificates already drawn up and distributed for signature among lessees and others, may be easily inferred. One of the parties applied to by your Department to sign such a certificate refused, and forwarded the paper presented to him to the Association. This gentleman held a claim against your Department for some time for certain repairs which your Department should have made, and which in consequence of the neglect of your Department he was compelled to make himself; as an inducement to procure his signature it was intimated to him by your Department that his claim would be paid. But the Association will now submit to you a few illustrations of the manner in which you have done this repairing as an explanation (which you have neglected to make) of how the money was wasted. One of the dumping-boards used by the street-cleaning contractor was found to be out of repair. His Superintendent employed a competent dock-builder to estimate what the repairs would cost. The dock-builder estimated them at $60, and agreed to do them for that sum. The Superintendent then applied to your Department to know if he might proceed to have them done at that price. Your Department refused permission and immediately sent twenty-two workmen (whose daily wages average $2 50 to $3) to the dumping-board and kept them there about four weeks to do repairs estimated at only $60.

This statement is made to the Association by the Superintendent above referred to. The street-cleaning contractor, in his letter annexed to your answer, speaks of your promptness and satisfactory performance of the repairs. It would be singular if the $60 worth of work had not been properly performed by twenty-two men for four weeks.

The Inspectors of the Association in their investigation of the condition of the piers and the work done then had ample opportunity to observe the mode by which your bills for laborers outstripped any just proportion to the repairs made. Upon one pier on the East River where your laborers were at work, one of the lessees (from whom you have a letter reciting all the repairs you have made on it) stated that he could take two men and do the labor of eight of your employes. On another pier on the East River the Inspectors saw a gang of about ten of your men who arrived at the pier at 2:30 o'clock. The foreman set four of the ten at work trimming the ragged ends of some of the planking on the pier, while the other six men sat idly by on a pile of lumber watching the operation. In the course of an hour the four men having cut and fitted a new plank into one of the places needing repair, the foreman called the roll of the ten workmen and dismissed them for the day, telling them to collect their tools, put on their coats and go home. The Wharfinger of the pier (who also signed a letter annexed to your answer) told the Inspector of the Association that "that was the way the Corporation work was done."

But to multiply instances of such reckless expenditure of labor and money is not necessary. It is enough to show that $70,000 have been wasted.

The summary of the charges of the Association against you, and your reply, may be briefly made.

You do not deny that you paid the overcharge for lumber.

You do not deny that you paid the overcharge for spikes and bolts.

You do not deny that you increased the laborers on your pay-rolls as election approached, and dropped them off afterward.

You do not deny that the more laborers you hired the less work was done.

You do not deny that the customary charge for laying lumber was $10 per thousand feet, and that you paid over $300 per thousand feet.

You do not deny that the whole amount of lumber charged for was not laid, and as to this the Association has made you a proposition to settle the question.

But this is the least of the charges against you.

You show that instead of $73,281 being wasted, you can account for all but $60,000.

The Association must therefore remark that you have failed to meet its charges by your communication to the public, published Sept. 25.

And now, the Association would set you right respecting the allegation in your communication, that a "comprehensive, wise and safe" plan was presented to the Legislature last year, by Mayor HOFFMAN, for rebuilding our wharves and piers. This is a mistake. In the very last days of the legislative session a proposed act was introduced, by which certain City officials would have the splendid job of erecting an entire set of new piers and wharves in our harbor. The details of the work and the expenditure for it were to be left to them; they were to issue bonds of the City, and raise, year after year, for an unlimited number of years, an unlimited sum, in the aggregate, to do such rebuilding. The Association saw that a long series of "Court-house" and "Harlem Bridge" jobs would thus be inaugurated, and that before it was completed over a hundred millions of dollars of debt would be fastened on the citizens of New-York. This "comprehensive," but not "wise" nor "safe" plan, was therefore opposed by the Association, in the discharge of its duty to defend the tax-payers, and was finally defeated. But to show what the Citizens' Association has done to secure a comprehensive system of wharves and piers for our City, it is enough to say that for several years it has labored to confide the management of our wharf property to the representatives of the great shipping and commercial interests of our City. On the 30th of October, 1867, a call for a meeting was issued by the Association, numerously signed by our leading shipping merchants, manufacturers and bankers. This meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Nov. 8, 1867, and was well attended by our merchants.

At this meeting a large Committee was appointed, composed of the most prominent men in this City, including merchants, manufacturers, bankers, jurists and engineers, to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature. Such a bill was prepared by the Committee and the Association, and in it the charge of the wharves and piers was given to ten citizens representing the commercial and shipping interests of this City, viz.: John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Sloan, Jeremiah P. Robinson, John S. Williams, David Dows, Seymour L. Husted, Francis W. G. Bellows, Cornelius K. Garrison, George M. Clearman and Ambrose Snow, besides the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Comptroller of this City. These Commissioners were to lease the wharves and piers to persons who would rebuild them in a uniform and durable shape. The City and the tax-payers were not to be at one dollar's expense for such rebuilding and the improvements to be effected; private capital and enterprise were to accomplish all. This act received the support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Shipowner's Association, the railroad companies, the steamship lines, and New-York's most distinguished merchants.

The opposition of your Department, of the City officials united, and of their friends in the Legislature, defeated this bill. Long after it was so defeated the above-mentioned scheme, indorsed by you for expending unlimited sums of money, was introduced into the Legislature.

The Citizens' Association has a simple and easily understood purpose—to secure an efficient and economical City Government; to reduce the burdens of taxation; to prevent misappropriation of the public moneys, and to watch vigilantly every act of the public servants, the municipal officers. This purpose the Association has pursued for five years, and will pursue ceaselessly, undeterred by partisan or political combinations.

In calling the attention of the public to the various causes that are constantly increasing the burdens of taxation, the Association performs a duty, as painful as it is important, to all the great interests of our City.

PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD W. HENRY, Secretary, &c.

Reply of George W. McLean, Street Commissioner, to the Last "Card" of the "Citizens' Association."

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.

To the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Certain parties, claiming to be a "Citizens' Association," of this City, the chief of whom, and practical manager, is one NATHANIEL SANDS, well, and not favorably, known in commercial and other circles of our City, have made representations through the Press affecting the honesty and fair dealing of one of the Bureaus of my Department.

I employed Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, an experienced and reliable engineer, together with a skillful dock-builder, to examine into the truth of these allegations. Gen. VIELE secured the services of two capable assistants in the work. The results of the examination, embraced in twenty-one specifications by said "Association," were given by me to the public a few days ago, and, doubtless, were seen by the members of your body. The charges of SANDS & Co. were proved to be entirely false, and all the concurrent facts established that they were promulgated at this time for the double object of giving SANDS employment as a "reformer" at the rate of $10,000 per annum, and to aid, by false reports and circumstantial falsehoods, merely partisan ends. SANDS has secured, as his indorser of these false charges, the name of the venerable Mr. PETER COOPER, under what species of imposition I am at a loss to understand. I find that this SANDS is out again this morning with his indorser, reiterating that these twenty-one charges are true, nothwithstanding the positive testimony on which they were disproved. SANDS proposes that he shall be recognized in his assumption as an "Association" by an investigation, in which he shall be allowed to name a party to examine into these allegations. I cannot consent to give him this recognition.

But I propose to your body to appoint a disinterested and capable person, not a partisan, to unite with one appointed by me, and the two thus selected to name a third, the three thus designated to examine these twenty-one specifications and report the result to the public.

The investigation made by me was designed to be, and was, in fact, as I believe, perfectly impartial, and is entirely reliable. But there cannot be any harm in still further investigation, under your auspices, as proposed by me. One good result, I am confident, will be produced; that is, to more fully expose the wantonness, partisanship, and characteristic fraud and false pretences of NATHANIEL SANDS, the "model reformer," and his "Association."

May I ask that you will give this matter your early attention, and greatly oblige your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. McCLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Race Between Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy for $2,000—Lady Thorn the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:24, 2:24 1-2, 2:27 3-4.

There was an attendance of between two and three thousand people gathered together on the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, to witness the trotting contest between Messrs. WELSH and McMANN's bay mare *Lady Thorn* and Commodore VANDERBILT's bay gelding *Mountain Boy*, for the purse of $2,000, offered by Mr. SHAW, the proprietor of the course for a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between these two celebrated fast horses. Additional interest was given to the race by the circumstance of *Mountain Boy* having beaten the big bay mare in their two last races, at Philadelphia and Island Park Course, and the impression prevailed that *Lady Thorn* was "going off," while the Commodore's horse was steadily improving. Such, indeed, was the natural conclusion, from the results of the recent contests between the horses, and which yesterday led a numerous party hitherto always devoted to the *Lady Thorn* interest, to desert their allegiance and transfer their confidence to the Commodore's horse. On the other hand, many parties who usually bet heavy, who have on previous occasions staunchly supported *Mountain Boy* in consequence of the sanguine representations of his driver, and have suffered severely in pocket by so doing, yesterday refused to listen to the voice of the charmer, and, turning round, backed the more heavily, and won their investments. The track was in good order, as the Union track always is a day or two after heavy rain, but the strong breeze that prevailed throughout the race was very unfavorable to the horses as well as to fast time being made. The betting at first was in favor of *Mountain Boy*, but the strong support awarded to the big mare caused her to become as good a favorite at the start as the Commodore's horse. As heretofore, DAN PFIFER drove *Lady Thorn*, and SAM McLAUGHLIN *Mountain Boy*.

FIRST HEAT.—*Lady Thorn* had the pole, and a capital start was effected at the second time of scoring. As they went around the turn, *Mountain Boy* left his feet, and the big mare opened so wide a gap that as she passed the quarter-pole in 37 seconds she was leading him six lengths. Going along the back stretch, *Mountain Boy* trotted with such speed that he gradually closed on the mare, and was only a length behind at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:12. On the lower stretch, the gelding still maintained his tremendous burst of speed, and rapidly overhauling the mare, he passed her, and led her a length at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the home stretch *Lady Thorn* sensibly gained upon him at every stride, and the gelding, unable to keep up his previous burst of speed, seemed to die away, for the mare got to his wheel, thence gradually to his head, passed and led him nearly a length at the distance, and then beat him out easily by two lengths in 2:24, amid great cheering.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now averaged $100 to $35 on *Lady Thorn*, with numerous takers, who attributed her losing the previous heat to her breaking badly soon after the start. They got the word to a capital send off the first time of asking, and the great speed of the *Mountain Boy* was quickly manifest, for on going around the upper turn he had drawn a clean length and a half in front, which he maintained as he passed the quarter-pole in 36 seconds. He kept the same gap open along the back stretch, and made it into two lengths at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:11. The mare did not gain an inch on the third quarter, but as in all his previous races, the Commodore's horse seemed to go back as they faced the pole on the last quarter, for *Lady Thorn* had him safe at the distance, and beat him home by two lengths in 2:24½.

THIRD HEAT.—In the pools *Mountain Boy* brought $15, while *Lady Thorn* would sell for $130 against it; thus showing the estimate of the horse's chances entertained by the knowing ones. They got off evenly the first time of asking; but as before *Mountain Boy* was ahead at the turn, leading the mare two clear lengths. At the quarter, passed in 37 seconds, the gelding was a length and a half in front and two lengths at the half in 1:12¾; an advantage he kept along the lower stretch to the three-quarter pole. It is on the home-stretch that PFIFER and his mare are always dangerous, and this was no exception to the rule. Three times already had the masterly driving of this fine horseman kept the bay mare steady when she was strongly disposed to leave her feet, and twice again in coming up the quarter-stretch did he keep her so well in hand, that she could not follow her inclination to break up. Steadily he gained on the bay gelding; was at his wheel, and then at his head, half way up; passed him at the distance, and beat him to the score by a length in 2:27¾, thus winning the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, Long Island, Wednesday, Sept 30.—Purse, $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	37 sec.	1:12	2:24
Second heat	36 sec.	1:11	2:24½
Third heat	37 sec.	1:12	2:27¾

The Elevated Railway in Greenwich-street.

The Board of Commissioners of this work, constituted by State authority, held a meeting yesterday, and after inspecting the portion of the Elevated Railway works in progress near Cortlandt-street, unanimously approved the same. This, it is claimed, gives the constructing Company full rights in the premises, without reference to the Common Council. Following is the official report of the Secretary of the Commission:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.

C. T. Harvey, Esq., Manager, &c.:

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Commissioners of the West Side Elevated Railway Company, held this day, on motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board having examined the boiler flue now erected corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets by the West Side Elevated Railway Company, do approve of the same, and notice of said approval be communicated to the Company.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN H. MORRIS, Secretary.

The Recent Kerosene Oil Explosion in Jersey City—Inquest on One of the Victims.

Mr. Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest Tuesday evening, which concluded about midnight, on the body of JOSEPH LITZMBERGER, engineer of the kerosene oil refinery in Prospect-street, recently destroyed by explosion.

The first witness was *John King*, who worked in the cooper-shop, close to the refinery. He said a little previous to the explosion he saw the engineer going toward the engine-house; never saw him afterward until his death; could not tell what was the cause of the explosion; no person was allowed to smoke on the premises; did not know the nature of benzine, but saw a man taking stains from his coat once, and his handkerchief took fire by it; there was an explosion in the same place some time previously; no lives were then lost; the engineer was a steady man; in his absence the stillman took charge.

John Bossert gave similar testimony, and added: I am employed by the company as cooper; I consider it as safe working there as anywhere else, if proper care is taken of the oil and benzine; Mr. Verplank was proprietor; the benzine tank was sixty feet from the engine.

John Kennedy, cooper, deposed that after the explosion, and having seen the fire he ran to the gate of the refinery and burst it open, saw the fire advancing rapidly, and then attempted to save the tools in the cooper-shop; think it must have been the worm that got choked which caused the explosion; knew nothing of the quality of the iron in the tank.

Alfred Bierny, manufacturer of oil, swore that there was a law which prohibited a still being kept within 200 feet of a dwelling house; there was also a corporation ordinance preventing the storing or manufacturing of oil within the limits of Jersey City; witness built the oil refinery; it was first built as Paint Oil Works; it was next turned into Kerosene Oil Works; was indicted once for keeping that establishment; it was considered a nuisance; disposed of the concern because he considered a kerosene oil factory dangerous within City limits; could hold powder to a light and it would not explode; but benzine or kerosene under the same circumstances would explode at once; it would be safer to make powder than distill kerosene; the first product that came from a still is called gasoline, a liquid so extremely light that it passes into gas; gasoline is almost impossible to confine; it escapes through the pores of a cask; one foggy morning went into the yard and smelled benzine very strongly; also gasoline, of which there was nearly three feet in the yard; had a match been dropped there they would have been all blown to pieces; I was two blocks off when the explosion was heard; went to the scene and saw the middle building blown right up; saw men in flames throwing themselves into the river; thought the actual cause of the explosion was that the yard was filled with gasoline, which caught fire and ran to the main building; the tanks for refining are open.

This closed the evidence.

The jury then found the following verdict: We, the undersigned, believe that it is not right or lawful for any party or parties to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, within the limits of Jersey City, any inflammable oil, which is both dangerous to life and property, and that the explosion of the kerosene-oil factory, and the death of LITZMBERGER, resulted from some unknown cause.

Coroners' Cases.

In the case of JAMES HAMILTON, who died on Monday at No. 99 Thompson-street, as is alleged, from the effects of oxalic acid, taken by him under the supposition that it was a dose of salts and senna, as already reported, Coroner FLYNN attempted to commence an inquest yesterday, but, owing to the absence of witnesses, he again adjourned it until Saturday next. Mr. ARTHUR ROGERS and his son EDWARD, who are accused of selling the poison by mistake, were then remanded to the Eighth Ward Police Station, despite the application of counsel to give bail. It was understood that an effort would be made, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, to secure the release of the accused.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at the Morgue, over the body of SEBASTIAN SCHNEIDER, a German, aged fifty-two, who died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances, on Tuesday evening, at No. 4 Thompson-street. As the *post mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH, showed that death had resulted from consumption, a verdict to that effect was rendered, and DELIA RIELLY, who had been arrested on suspicion released from custody.

Coroner ROLLINS held another inquest yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the remains of EDWARD A. COLE, aged 47, a native of Maine, and mate of the schooner *Northern Light*, who died in consequence of a fracture of the skull sustained on Tuesday by a block falling from the rigging of the schooner as she lay at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

JACOB DISELDORF, formerly a dealer in boots and shoes in Ann-street, and recently residing at No. 540 West Fifty-fourth-street, went with his wife and two daughters, on Monday evening, to a lager-beer saloon in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, to attend a party. Mr. DISELDORF drank considerable lager beer during the evening in the bar-room, and left his coat and hat hanging up behind the bar. As he did not return, a search was made, but no trace was found of him until Tuesday, when the family ascertained that he had been picked up on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street by an officer, and as he was in an insensible condition, he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, after being locked up in a cell at the West Thirty-fifth-street Station-house, for five hours on a charge of intoxication. When a physician was summoned the man was still insensible, and he died, yesterday, in the Hospital, without regaining consciousness. The supposition is, that the deceased either fell or was knocked down and sustained a fracture of the skull. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day, and in the meantime Dr. JOHN BEACH will make a *post mortem* examination.

Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day at the Morgue over the body of an unknown woman who died at Bellevue Hospital from a fracture of the skull sustained a few weeks ago by a fall down a flight of stairs at the Pavonia House, No. 182 West-street.

Officer PITTMAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested, on Tuesday evening, JACOB WEINICK, a native of Bohemia, aged 43, and a cigar-maker, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The accused was locked up in a cell at the Twenty-second-street Police Station, where he remained until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when Doorman VYSE discovered him suspended by the neck from the cell door by his neckerchief. The doorman cut him down before life was extinct, and he was immediately sent to Bellevue Hospital, death ensuing before he reached that institution. It appears that the deceased lived at No. 217 Avenue C, and as he was acting in a disorderly and threatening manner, the other inmates requested his arrest. The doorman informed Coroner ROLLINS, who has charge of the case, that he had visited the cells several times during Tuesday night and yesterday morning, and he saw that deceased was apparently asleep. Except that deceased was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens from excessive dissipation, no motive for the suicide is known. An inquest will be held to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN FIRST-AVENUE.

During Tuesday night the store of SAMUEL H. TAITE, No. 353 First-avenue, was burglariously entered, through the forcing of the bolt of the outer front door, and property valued at $15 was stolen. Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested one JAMES CONNOLLY as a participant in the crime, and he admitted he was in the store, but claimed that he found the door unfastened, thus seeking to sink his offence to the grade of petit larceny. He was, however, committed for trial at the General Sessions upon a charge of burglary.

A GREENE-STREET ADVENTURE.

JOHN BURKE, of No. 220 East Sixteenth-street, narrated his experience Tuesday evening in the bagnio No. 181 Greene-street, whereby he claims he was robbed of a silver watch worth $20 by CARRIE WHITMORE and MARY ANN ENNIS, two of the inmates, and caused them to be arrested. The prisoners were sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

CLOTHING STOLEN.

ALEXANDER GORDON, coming ashore from his ship carrying two bags containing his wardrobe, valued at $50, encountered WM. CURTIS, who, being a hale fellow well met, not only stood treat, but insisted on putting the bags away where they would be safe, and where GORDON could get them at any time. This latter assertion did not prove to be correct, and GORDON, after a fruitless search for his property, caused CURTIS to be arrested by Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct. The prisoner gave no explanation, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Some days since MORRIS FENTON was arrested on the complaint of A. H. CAMPBELL, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving a sore and disabled horse, and was fined at the Court of Special Sessions. Yesterday Mr. CAMPBELL found FENTON driving the same horse, which was still unfit for use, and caused him to be rearrested, and upon arraignment he was held in $300 bail for trial at the Special of Sessions.

Mr. CAMPBELL also caused the arrest of OWEN FITZPATRICK and MICHAEL TOBIN, the former the driver, and the latter, the owner of a sick and disabled horse attached to a coal cart. The prisoners were held for an examination.

FALSE PRETENCES.

EDWARD C. DUNNING, of the firm of MERRICK & DUNNING, No. 12 Cortlandt-street, made a complaint alleging that some time since MOSES K. GLINES desired to purchase of them $320 worth of jewelry on thirty days' time. He represented himself to be entirely solvent, and that he had a credit of $2,000 with CAMPBELL, MILLER & Co., No. 57 Broadway. After inquiries that seemed to confirm his statements he was trusted and the jewelry delivered to him. Subsequently it was ascertained that all of his statements as to his solvency and credits were false, and the firm therefore caused him to be arrested by Sergt. BURDEN, of the Court Squad. Yesterday he was committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

LARCENY BY TRICK AND DEVICE.

MINNIE LIVINGSTON, of No. 2 Rivington-street, stated in her complaint that, in July last, one C. OTIS VARNEY assured her that he could rent her a house in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, and that she thereupon advanced him $125 with which to pay the rent, and was afterward assured by him that he had secured the house and she could move in at any time. That day she did attempt to move in, but upon arriving at the house with her household goods, found it locked, and the landlord entirely without knowledge of the negotiation which had been carried on in her name. The next day she met VARNEY in the street and demanded the return of her money, whereupon, as she says, he admitted the cheat, but refused any further satisfaction. Hence his arrest followed, and yesterday he was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J.; Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Bacon and Dwight, JJ., in Supervisors' Room, in the New County Court-house. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred Calendar.

Nos.		Nos.	
11	Butler, ex'r, vs. Tucker, Surrogate.	19	Gonzales, adm'x. vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
12	Bundy, ex'r, &c., vs. Bundy.	20	O'Mara, adm'x, &c., vs. Hudson River R.R.Co.
13	Marvin vs. Marvin, ex'r, &c.	22	The People ex rel. Roberts, vs. Matthews et al.
14	Morrow, adm'x, &c., vs. Richardson.	23	Matthews vs. Roberts.
15	Carmichael, ex'trx, vs. Carmichael.	24	Sands, rec'r, &c., vs. Newell et al.
16	Brewster et al., ex'rs, vs. Sullivan et al.	25	Freeborn et al. vs. Wagner et al.
17	Lee vs. Dill et al., ex'rs, &c.	26	The People ex rel. Quin vs. Skinner.
18	Tracy, adm'x, &c., vs. Troy and Boston R. R. Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

No.
187—Duryea vs. Levey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Bass vs. Whitehurst.	Bensel vs. Nickels.
Ager vs. Meier.	Ackerman vs. Strauss.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PROMISSORY NOTE—TRANSFER WHEN OVERDUE—LOSS WHERE TWO INNOCENT PARTIES ARE INVOLVED.

Foley, Avery & Co., third opponents, vs. Widow Irene Smith.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court:

Mrs. Smith, the appellee in this case, having sold to McHatton a plantation in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, received from said McHatton notes for $70,000 of the purchase money, secured by a mortgage on the property sold. One of these notes, for the sum of $15,000, was placed by Mrs. Smith, before due, in the Bank of Kentucky for collection, and that bank forwarded it for the same purpose to the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans. The note was indorsed in blank by Mrs. Smith and by the Bank of Kentucky. It was duly protested for non-payment at maturity, and in this condition remained in the Citizens' Bank for over seven months, when McKnight, who had been acting as the agent of the Bank of Kentucky at New-Orleans, took the note from the Citizens' Bank and sold and delivered it for full value to appellants. McKnight is supposed to have acted under a general power of attorney from the Bank of Kentucky, which is not produced. He transferred the note by a public notarial act, in writing, by which he professes to assign the note to Bogart, Foley & Avery, with all rights, remedies and mortgages to which the said Bank of Kentucky is or may be entitled as holder of said note, but without warranty on the part of said bank, except as to the existence of the debt represented by said notes. When the other notes, falling due after the one above mentioned, had matured and were unpaid Mrs. Smith instituted proceedings under the law of Louisiana to forclose her mortgage, and under these proceedings the land was sold, and she became the purchaser. The sale did not bring enough to satisfy the remaining notes in her hands. The appellants intervened in these proceedings, and asked that the amount of the note which they hold might first be paid to them out of the proceeds of the property sold. We cannot see how the Circuit Court could have rendered any other decree than that which it did, namely, to dismiss the appellant's claim. The rule of law that he who takes a note overdue and dishonored, takes it incumbered with all the equities between the prior parties to it, is the law of Louisiana as well as of those States which have adopted the common law. This is well established by the numerous decisions cited in the brief of counsel for appellee filed in the Circuit Court. Under this rule, the purchaser from the Bank of Kentucky could get no better title than the bank had when it sold. It is conceded that it had no title whatever. The appellants purchased of McKnight as agent of the Bank of Kentucky, and as the note was not the property of McKnight, or of the bank which he represented, appellants must show some authority for the sale from the real owner, or the sale is invalid. Such authority is claimed in argument to result from the possession of the note by McKnight. But if mere possession by the person who professes to transfer a note were sufficient authority, there would be no difference, as regards its negotiability in a note before its maturity and after its protest. The appellants in this case relied upon the public act of transfer by McKnight, and if this was without authority their purchase was void. The principle is invoked by appellants, that in case of a loss of this kind, in which one of two innocent persons must suffer, that one should sustain the loss who has most trusted the party through whom the loss came. It is a sound principle, and its application to this case does not favor the appellants. If Mrs. Smith trusted the Bank of Kentucky with her note, it was for a purpose which was ended when the note was protested. By indorsing the note, she did trust the bank with full power to dispose of it before due, although that was not intended, and she trusted the bank for the return of the money to her, if the money had been paid. This trust the law implied. But her trust ceased, except as to the mere possession of the note as a bailment, after the note was protested. It was the appellants, who, with notice of dishonor of the note, purchased it, who trusted the bank for the title, which it professed to sell. It is to be remembered that the intervention of appellants did not claim a personal judgment of McHatton or Mrs. Smith on the note, but an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the note held by them. As Mrs. Smith is the real owner of the debt due from McHatton, evidenced by the note in the possession of plaintiffs, there can be no equity in making her substantially pay the note out of the proceeds of the sale, or in postponing her just claim, to that of appellants, who are not innocent holders without notice.

The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

POLICY SHOPS.

The United States vs. James Thomas.—The defendant, with fourteen others, was arrested on the charge of carrying on the policy business without having paid the internal revenue tax. David Lindo testified as to the conduct of the business at the office of Z. Zimmons, where he had been employed twelve years.

A motion to discharge the prisoner was denied, and he was held on trial.

In the case of John Farrell, Isaac Howard said he had played policy with varying success for fifteen or twenty years.

The case was adjourned to Saturday.

ALLEGED DESERTION.

The United States vs. William Clark.—The defendant in this case was brought before the Commissioner on a charge of having deserted from the North German ship *Fides*, on which he was a seaman, which recently arrived at this port. Capt. Oberland, of the ship, stated that the prisoner had deserted shortly after the vessel arrived here. The examination in the case was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a full Bench.

THE DUTY OF EMPLOYERS TO EMPLOYES—RAILROAD BRIDGES.

Lucy A. Warner, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Erie Railway Company.—This case was argued once before, and the Court not agreeing, directed a reargument. The plaintiff's intestate was a baggage-master on the Erie Railway Company, and was killed on the 4th of May, 1865, by the falling of a train through a bridge over the Conhocton River. The bridge was built in 1855, and the plaintiff's evidence showed that its strength was greatly impaired by dry rot at the time it fell, and that the fact of this impairment would have appeared on an examination by boring. On the other hand, it was shown that the bridge was properly constructed, though possibly not of the best timber throughout, under the supervision of the bridge master—that there was an inspector of bridges, and that the inspector had shortly before examined the bridge by tapping. The defendants claimed on this state of facts, that there was nothing to charge the defendants in these facts, they not being responsible to their employes for the negligence of their co-employees, but only for their own direct negligence. The Court refused to nonsuit, but charged "that if the Board of Directors, by the exercise of that skill and prudence which is to be expected of persons occupying the same position, should, by the exercise of reasonable skill and diligence, have ascertained or known the defect in this bridge, the failure to ascertain on their part would make the defendants liable, because it is negligence, and substantially the same as if notice had been given the Board." The jury gave the plaintiff $5,000, the full amount allowed by law, and the defendants appealed. The appellants, resting on the law that an employe assumes the risk of negligence in his co-employes, claim that there is nothing to show negligence in the Directors in their relation as masters. The respondents claim that part of the contract between the employer and employe was that the former would use due care in providing and maintaining suitable machinery and appliances for the prosecution of the business in which his services are engaged, and that if the employers failed to take notice of a fact, as in this case, that by lapse of time a bridge of the construction that this was had become unsafe, of which, by their position, they ought to have taken cognizance, they failed in their duty to their employe, and could not transfer their liability for this negligence to any employe whose duty was concurrent with theirs. Decision reserved. S. S. Rogers for plaintiff respondent; John Ganson for defendants appellant.

VALIDITY OF GUARANTY NOTES GIVEN TO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mary Taylor, Executrix, &c.; Same vs. Dennis Perkins.—The plaintiffs were incorporated by the Connecticut Legislature in 1846, under a charter authorizing them to commence business when subscriptions for policies to the amount of $100,000 were made. They commenced business under this charter before March 15, 1847. Among other things its charter provided: "Section 8. The Company, for the better security of its dealers, may receive, during the two first years after the passage of this act, notes or other securities for premiums, in advance, of persons intending to receive its policies, and may negotiate the same for the purpose only of paying claims against it in course of its dealings. * * * * Persons giving notes or securities in advance, according to section eight of this act, may be allowed therefor not exceeding six per cent. in addition to any other profits they may be entitled to as members of this Company."

In the latter part of April a subscription was made, under which notes to the amount of $25,500 were given to the Company "for the sole purpose of paying losses which should accrue upon the policies issued by the said Company, after the other funds in their hands should have been first applied," said notes to be subject to assessment for the amount required, and the subscribers, for the loan of such notes, to be entitled to an allowance at the rate of six per cent. per annum so long as said Company should hold the same, and when they should have acquired a surplus capital of $25,000 out of the profits of its business, the indemnity to cease and the notes to be returned to the subscribers, and they to be at liberty, in place of having such return, to absorb the amount in premiums on policies on their own lives or the lives of others procured through their agency.

These suits arise on two of these notes. The Company did business in New-York till 1849, when the act was passed requiring life insurance companies to have $100,000 cash capital, when it withdrew its office from the City. A subsequent negotiation which failed to enable the Company to appear to comply with the law, was claimed but not insisted on, as having discharged the defendants, or at least having given the plaintiff title to assets not yet applied to the discharge of their liabilities. Interest was paid on the notes down to 1849, after which no interest was paid. In 1854 the Company was declared insolvent, and the Trustees called on the guarantors for 74 per cent. of their notes. Some were contested in Connecticut, but the Courts of that State decided the notes valid. The Courts in this State have also decided them valid, and the defendants now appeal. They claim that these guaranty notes are neither stock nor premium notes, and are, therefore, not authorized to be received by the Company unless section 8 authorizes, and that they are unauthorized under this section, as the agreement shows they were not to be advance premium notes, the only ones authorized by that section. Their reception being unauthorized they were void for want of mutuality. That there was no consideration for them, the notes they not sharing in the profits, the six per cent., which was never promised, not being paid, and the obligation ceasing at any rate when the interest ceased to be paid. That it was not shown that any insurer had acted on the faith of these notes, and hence the doctrine of estoppel did not apply.

In reply it was contended that the taking of the notes was clearly within the 8th section of the charter, and within the general purposes of the incorporation; that this question had already been passed on by the court of last resort in the State, which had granted the charter; and, that the consideration was sufficient, consisting not only in the six per cent. promised, but in the trust by the creditors, the real parties plaintiff, in the solvency of the plaintiff.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Dana for defendant appellant; Mr. Cephas Brainard for plaintiff respondent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

In re George H. Martin.—The argument upon the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case was set down for yesterday. As has been previously reported in the TIMES, Martin was brought from Canada under the Extradition treaty, upon a criminal charge of being concerned in the robbery, in May last, of some $200,000 worth of bonds from a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and was afterward arrested upon a civil process obtained by the Company, the criminal prosecution being abandoned. The prisoner's counsel yesterday stated that the Company having received information tending to throw the guilt upon the messenger, Thompson W. Brown, had abandoned all proceedings against his client and consented to his discharge. He, therefore, was willing that the writ of *habeas corpus* be discharged, and a decision to that effect was rendered by the Court.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 30.

Before Judge Barrett.

THE "FOUL PLAY" LLOYD-WORRELL SUIT.

Lloyd vs. Worrell.—In this suit, in which, it may be remembered, Mr. Lloyd claimed to be the lessee from Mr. Worrell, of the New-York Theatre, so long as it should be "mutually profitable" to himself and Mr. Worrell, and sought to restrain the latter from ejecting him, Judge BARRETT has decided that the lease is void as being too indefinite as to the time, and too uncertain as to the amount, and, therefore, vacates the injunction before granted. The following is Judge BARRETT's opinion:

BARRETT, J.—The covenant to extend the time so long as it proves "mutually profitable" is indefinite as to the term and uncertain as to the amount. The term "mutually profitable" does not contemplate a mere excess of receipts over expenditures nor even a fair and ordinary profit, but the absolute satisfaction of both parties. The law can lay down no fixed rule upon the subject, for that only is mutually profitable which each party esteems to be such. What is profitable to one may be unprofitable to another, and there is no happy medium in such matters for the satisfaction of the ordinary mind. But were it possible to define a fair and reasonable profit for to-day, that would be no criterion for to-morrow. Here we are asked to construe the term mutually profitable as having reference to a reasonable profit, to be ascertained by outside evidence, and to specifically enforce the contract so long as such reasonable profit shall continue during the joint lives of the parties. This would involve our decreeing that to be reasonably profitable which one of the parties declares to be unprofitable. Apart from the difficulties suggested, and from certain legal difficulties which need not be discussed, it would require us to take proof from time to time of the fluctuations in the theatrical market, and to keep up a running adjudication upon the subject of reasonable managerial profits. Before anything approximating to a correct or certain result could be arrived at, the inquiry would necessarily extend over a variety of subjects, such as the location of the theatre, the character of the pieces and artistes, the business transacted at rival establishments, and a comparison of counter attractions, the bare mention of which demonstrates the complete impracticability of the course pursued. I have considered the question in every point of view, and the more I reflect over it the clearer is my opinion that this covenant is void for uncertainty. The injunction must therefore be dissolved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

Crusey vs. Adams; motion granted.

Doherty vs. McGuire et al.; order granted.

Kingsland et al. vs. Boyle et al.; motion denied with $5 costs, with leave to renew upon papers showing merits, upon payment of costs.

Jacobs vs. Herman et al.; motion to strike out denied, motion for reference granted.

Bailey vs. National Bank of Vicksburg; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Wagner vs. Ruppert, &c.; reports confirmed; allowance granted to plaintiff's counsel, also to defendant's counsel.

Walsh vs. Kennedy; motion denied.

Johnston et al. vs. Dickey; amendment granted on payment of costs of action to date of amendment, and $10 costs of motion.

Bushnell vs. Sparhawk; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Rathbone vs. Houghton; motion denied, no costs.

Crinion vs. Clarke; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Frederick Kruse vs. Samuel A. Lambert; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

In re. Thomas Flanagan on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged.

Van Voorhis vs. Van Arsdale; notice of motion wanted.

By Judge Barnard.

Elijah J. Winnie vs. Mary A. Winnie; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

MOTIONS.

On motion of counsel, John Shea, now in prison, was required to find bail for $2,000 for reappearance before the Grand Jury at the next term.

Counsel for Robinia Morgan, Margaret Mixzell and Maria Morgan moved for their discharge on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to hold them, and they were accordingly discharged. The Court then adjourned to Friday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 30, 1868.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C....	113⅝	10 Adams Ex. Co.......	51
60,000 5-20s, C, '62.......	112⅛	100 do.......	51⅜
2,000 do..............	111½	225 do......2d call	52
1,000 5-20s, C, '65........	109⅝	100 do..............	52⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., new..........	107½	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.....	29⅞
		100 Am. Ex ...	48
34,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R....	108⅜	20 do..........	47⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '67............	108	600 N. Y. Cen. R.......	126⅜
		100 do.........b15	127
20,000 5-20s, C, '67.......	108⅜	100 Erie R........	46⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, R......	103⅜	300 do.........	46⅜
		600 Reading R..........	93
3,000 Brook. 6s, W. L....	96½	200 do.........b10	93
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	68	100 do.........s60	92⅞
24,000 do....bet. call	68⅛	1000 do.........c	92⅝
60,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	67⅛	100 do............	93⅛
10,000 do.............	67⅝	100 M. So. & N. I.....b3	83⅛
10,000 do ...... 2d call	67⅛	200 do.....bet.call	83
5,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c.	75⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.........	145
17,000 do........	75½	75 Clev. & Pitts......	85
1,000 do..........	75	100 do............	84⅝
1,000 do.....bet. call	75⅛	18 Chi. & N. W.......	86⅜
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new..	74	58 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	87⅝
35,000 do....bet. call	73½	400 do.........b3	87⅛
3,000 do....2d call	73⅛	50 Clev. & Tol........	101
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, new, 2d call.......	53½	16 do...........	102
		25 Clev. P. & Ash. R....	98
1,000 H. R. R. 2d S. F. B.	104½	200 do........	97
6,000 G. W. 2d M........	79½	200 do.........	96⅜
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	100½	300 Chic. & R. I........	101⅞
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	103	25 do.........	102
12 Met. Bank........	141	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	94
5 Cent. National......	108	1100 P., Ft. W. & C......	110⅞
100 Canton Co........	46⅞	100 Mor. & Essex R. bet call........	65⅛
100 do..............	46		
600 West. U. Tel........	34	100 Tol. W. & W........	59⅜
50 do..........	33⅞	100 New-Jersey C. R. bet. call........	122⅝
100 Pac. Mail........	107	10 do......2d call	122
100 do......2d call	107	33 Chi. & Alton R., bet. call........	150
100 Bost. W. P........	15		
50 U. S. Ex.....2d call	49¾		
20 do............	50	20 Dub. & S. C. R..	101

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113⅝	200 Wells-Fargo Ex...	30
20,000 do........	112⅝	10 Amer. Ex..........	48⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62........	108⅜	100 Mariposa Pr........	12⅞
		100 Mer. U. Ex.......	24⅜
4,000 5-20s, C., '62.......	112⅛	100 N. Y. Cen.......s30	127⅜
56,000 do..........	112⅜	800 Reading R........	93⅝
13,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C, '64.......	109⅜	68 Ill. Cen. R........	146
		200 Chi. & N. W........	88
10,000 do..........	109⅝	50 Chi. & N.W. Pf......	88⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.........	103⅞	310 do........	88⅜
		100 Chi. & R. I........	102⅛
70,000 5-20s, C. '65, new.	107⅝	500 do........	102⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65......	110	100 do........b30	103
		100 Mil. & St. Paul R., bet. call........	94
31,000 do........	109⅜		
35,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67........	107⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf......	94
		50 do........	94⅜
42,000 do..........	108	100 Tol., W. & W........	59⅜
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L...	96½	500 P., F. W. & C. ex d	109
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d..	88⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf......	63⅝
20 Adams Ex.........	52	70 Del., Lack. & W...	122
50 do........	52⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅛	800 Erie R.........c	46⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s., ex c.	76	800 do........	46⅜
20,000 do........	76⅛	600 do........b3	46⅝
20 American Ex........	47⅛	300 do.........s10	46⅜
50 do........	47⅛	600 do........s3	46⅝
50 do........	48	300 Hud. Riv. R........	138⅜
300 Adams Ex........	51⅝	100 Reading R........	92⅞
200 do........	51⅜	800 do........	92⅝
100 U. S. Ex........	48⅜	1200 do........	93
100 do........	48⅞	100 do........	93⅛
100 do........	49⅛	600 do........	93⅜
400 do........	50	200 T., W. & W........	59
600 Mer. U. Ex........	24⅛	100 do........	59⅜
400 do........	24⅜	100 do........	59½
200 do........b3	24⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	93⅜
300 do........	24⅜	200 P., F. W. & C.......	110⅞
300 Pacific Mail........	106⅞	100 do........	110⅞
1200 do........	107	300 O. & M. R........	28⅜
200 do........	107⅛	100 M. S. & N. I........	82⅞
200 do........b10	107⅜	300 do........	83
600 do........	107⅛	300 do........	83⅛
300 do........	107⅛	2200 Clev. & Pitts..ex div........	85
300 do........	107⅛		
100 West. U. Tel........	34⅛	1000 do........	85
100 do........	34	800 Cl. & Tol........	101
800 N. Y. Cen. R....c	126⅛	200 do........c	101
300 do........	126⅜	1200 Chic., R. I. & P.....	101⅞
300 do........s10	126⅛	100 Mil. & St. P........	92⅛
100 do........	126⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. R......	87½
100 do........b4	126⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf......	87⅞
100 do........s3	126⅞	600 Mariposa Prf........	12⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new........	67⅛	1300 Erie R........	47⅛
		500 do.......c	47⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex....	29⅝	500 do.......	47⅛
5 Amer. Ex........	48⅜	200 Hud. R........	139⅝
30 do........	50	200 Reading R........	93⅛
100 Adams Ex........	53	400 do........	93⅜
100 do........	53⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	94⅜
300 do........	53⅜	300 O. & Miss. R........	28⅛
500 do........	53⅝	100 Tol., W. & W........	59⅝
100 U. S. Ex........	51⅛	200 do........	59⅝
100 do........	51	600 P., Ft. W. & C........	111
100 Pacific Mail........	108	100 do........	111⅛
200 do........	108⅛	100 do........b60	112
600 do........	108⅛	100 do........	111⅞
600 do........	108⅜	500 Mich. S. & N. I...c	83⅛
100 do........b3	108⅛	400 do........	83⅛
700 do........b30	108⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts..ex d	86
200 do........	108⅛	200 do........b15	86⅛
300 Mer. Union Ex........	24⅛	400 C., R. I. & P........	102⅞
100 Canton Co........	46⅞	600 do........	102⅜
100 West. U. Tel........	34⅜	300 do........	102⅛
1400 N. Y. Cen........	127⅛	500 do........	102⅛
200 do........	127⅜	800 Chi. & N. W........	88⅛
200 do........	127	300 Chic. & N.W. Pf........	88
400 do........	127⅛	600 do........	88
500 do........b3	127⅜	200 Mariposa Prf........	12⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new........	68	100 Tol., W. & W........	59⅜
10,000 do........	68⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	94
5,000 N. C. 6s. ex c........	75	100 P., F. W. & C. ex d b3........	108⅞
100,000 N. Car. St. 6s. new........	74	100 Ohio & M........	28⅜
10,000 do........	74¼	300 M. S. & N. I........	83⅝
20 Amer. Ex........	49	200 Cleve. & Pitts., ex d. b.5........	85⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co........	49¾	200 do........	85
600 Pacific Mail........	109⅝	300 C., R. I. & P........	102¼
300 do........	109¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R..b30	88⅜
100 Quicksilver........	21½	300 do........	88¼
400 N. Y. C. R........	127¼	200 do........	88⅜
800 Erie R........	47⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	88⅜
600 do........s3	47	300 do........	88¼
500 Reading R........	93⅝	300 do........	88¼

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The sharp *corner* made yesterday in the Gold Room, as against parties who had Gold to borrow to make their deliveries, broke down this morning, after causing, directly or remotely, some considerable disturbance in the Money market. To make the *corner* effective yesterday the speculative holders of Gold retired a large amount from the use of the Street, paying to Money lenders 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest to lock up and carry over their Certificates. This left the Street comparatively bare of the Cash Gold for the settlement of the contracts or clearances of the day, and the heavy consideration of from ⅛ to ⅛ ℔ cent. was paid for the use of Gold until this morning. The market opened to-day on a much easier offering of the Cash Gold, and after the clearances were made at the Gold Exchange Bank at noon, there was a superabundance, with offers to pay from 6 to 9 ℔ cent. ℔ annum to carry over balances until to-morrow. The sudden change caused a very large amount of borrowed Gold to be returned upon the Brokers and Banking Houses, some of whom were made quite short of Currency by this operation. The regular sales of Gold varied but slightly from 141⅛@141⅜ ℔ cent.

Several of our good neighbors are at fault in regard to the exceeding wealth in Gold of the Treasury. They figured the Government almost bankrupt in August, and now at the close of September they concede, what we good naturedly attempted to discover to them, six or eight weeks ago, that the balance at the free disposal of the Secretary, is about $80,000,000; no part of which, they say, he ought to sell, whether he wants the Money or not. They said in August Gold would go higher, because the Treasury had nothing to sell, and would have almost less than nothing to show by the New Year. DELMAR reassures them that this is still the fact, but they refuse to believe DELMAR, and now assail the Treasury Officers with all the bitterness and personal discourtesy which usually attend disappointed calculations and wounded vanity, because they have gold to sell, and occasionally avail themselves of the price which speculation in the Gold-Room has placed upon it to turn part of their surplus into Currency. Better such abuse, however, for exceeding riches, than the recent taunts of the same writers for impending poverty. The latter were calculated to wound the public credit, while helping the Gold-Room. The former can inflict no other injury than the violation of good taste in blindly assailing the integrity and motives, and even veracity, of the administrators of the affairs of the Treasury, first at Washington and then at New-York.

The Stock Exchange Brokers accepted the change in Money to 6@7 ℔ cent. early in the day, and paid these rates freely on all collateral, including the Public Funds of the United States. The pressure to borrow was not particularly marked on the Railways, and the consequence was a steadier feeling on the Exchange, with some inclination to firmness on New-York Central, Reading and several of the Western Roads, and there was also a partial recovery in Erie. The Border State Bonds felt the demand for Money, and so, to a limited extent, did the Public Funds, though the closing quotations were quite equal to yesterday on 5-20s. of 1862, and only ⅛ ℔ cent. lower on the 1867s. The adjustment of the Gold accounts of the Street, as intimated above, gave more disturbance to the market, and the break down in yesterday's *corner*, and the heavy amounts of borrowed Gold returned to-day, are ascribed to the cash sales of yesterday by the Treasury, while the *corner* was at its height. It is more likely that the effect was produced by the knowledge of the Gold Room, acquired from yesterday's experience, that the Treasury is ready to avail of the very best rates of the day by supplying the Gold for instant delivery, if so needed. The Customs receipts of the day amount to $419,000, making for the whole month of September, at the New-York Office, $13,279,000; the heaviest in the history of the Department since the close of the War. The next highest since received in a single month, is $13,190,000 in August, 1865.

The Foreign Exchanges were in better demand early in the day, though the rates on London continued low on the actual sales. Transactions were made at 108½@⅝ in prime Banking signatures. The demand for Money at 7 ℔ cent. for other purposes, later in the day, caused the market to close dull, and at weak rates.

At and after the late Boards the Stock Exchange was active and higher on most of the Railways, and the force in the sudden transition in the Money market seemed to have spent itself so far as the *Bulls* in the New-York and Western and Reading Roads are concerned. The Coal of the last-named Road for three days of the current Railway week is 56,000 tons, an average of nearly 19,000 tons ℔ day.

There was a fresh break in the Gold Room after 3 o'clock, sales being made at 141¼@141@140⅞@140⅜ ℔ cent.

The following quotations were made at 5 o'clock P. M. as compared with Tuesday night. Gold closed weak. Public Funds dull; Border State Bonds active on North Carolinas at the lower figures of the day, and the Railways generally steady, and the quotations, in some instances, higher than on Tuesday night;

	Tues.	Wed.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	107⅞
American Gold Coin	141½	140⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	53½	53
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	75⅜	75
New-York Central	126⅞	127¼
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅞
Reading Railway	93⅛	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅞	102¼
Northwest Common	87⅛	88⅛
Northwest Preferred	87¼	88⅛
Michigan Southern	83	83¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110½	*108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅞	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	108⅛	111
St. Paul Preferred	93	94
St. Paul Common	92	93
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	59¼

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881....	112⅝	5-20 reg., 1867....	107⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881....	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1867....	108
5-20 reg., 1862....	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1868....	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	112⅜	10-40 reg....	103⅞
5-20 reg. & 1,000, 1864....	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000....	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	109⅞	6s Currency....	99⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is....	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan....	108⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	100⅞
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.	101⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.	100⅞	Illinois War Loan....	100⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	101	Indiana 5 ℔ cents....	96⅜
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873....	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.	101	Michigan 7 ℔ c. War L.	100
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c..	68⅜
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	98	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	67⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870....	97½	Virginia 6s., ex c....	53
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881....	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886....	101	Georgia 6s....	80
Illinois C. bonds 1860....	100⅛	Georgia 7s, new bds....	91
Ill. reg., 1860....	100⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	74⅛
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft. '60.	100⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	73⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.	100⅛	Connecticut 6s....	100⅛
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865.	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	138	East River....	102
Merchants'....	123	Shoe and Leather....	120
America....	145	Corn Exchange....	128
City....	200	Importers' & Trad's.	127½
Phenix....	108½	Park....	150
Leather Manuf's....	175	Manuf's & Merch'ts..	100½
State of New-York....	118	Central National....	108
Commerce....	122½	Fourth National....	105
American Exchange.	121	Ninth National....	107
Bank of N. America..	109½	Tenth National....	99
Metropolitan....	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	95⅜	Gt. Western 1st M. '88..	89
Erie 1st M. Ex....	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	79
Erie 7s, 4th. ind., 1880..	92	Gal. & Chi. Ex....	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70.	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	104⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. .. '75....	101	Morris & Essex 2d M....	87
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82.	116⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M....	93⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93⅞
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M....	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870....	122	Cleve. & P. 4th M....	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc..	98
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund....	96⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv....	96⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	91⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex bds....	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96⅛
Lack. & West'n. bds....	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	87½
Tol. & W. 1st M....	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	91⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd..	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort....	84	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	103
Tol. & W. Equip. bds....	16	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	80½

The Hudson River Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of four ℔ cent. (free of Government tax,) which will be paid on and after Oct. 15, at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 3.

The coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad (western division) due Oct. 2, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City, on and after that date.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, for the month ending to-day:

Aug. 31, 1868, by balance......		$87,555,452 17
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs........	$13,279,450 03	
On account of gold notes........	1,963,300 00	
On account of internal revenue.	177,353 37	
On account of 3 ℔ cent. certificates........	5,630,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department........	307,125 53	
On account of transfers........	10,056,000 00	
On account of patent fees........	3,870 90	
On account of miscellaneous..	6,671,988 83	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	10,858,499 91	
On account of Assay Office........	74,723 97	
On account of interest ac'ts........	5,876,416 25	—54,298,708 69
Total........		$141,854,160 86
Payments:		
Treasury drafts........	$30,303,470 82	
Post Office drafts........	219,440 53	
Disbursing accounts........	13,282,722 72	
Assay Office........	197,489 83	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin........	3,333,128 75	
In currency........	18,908 00	— 47,354,170 75
Balance........		$94,499,990 11
Balance to credit Treasurer United States........	$79,339,113 25	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts........	12,634,373 69	
Balance to credit Assay Office.	2,205,969 57	
Balance to credit Interest accounts........	320,533 60	— 94,499,990 11
Total........		$94,499,990 11
Receipts for customs in the month of September, 1868........		$13,279,450 03
Receipts for customs in the month of September, 1867........		11,967,824 54
Increase for September, 1868........		$1,311,625 49

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1868:

Deposits of Gold........		$1,440,000 00
Foreign Coins........	$2,000 00	
Foreign Bullion........	16,000 00	
United States Bullion........	1,422,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases........		79,500 00
Foreign Coins........	28,500 00	
Foreign Bullion........	6,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)........	13,500 00	
United States Bullion (old coins)..	500 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)..	5,000 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)........	4,000 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)........	20,000 00	
United States Bullion (Arizona)........	2,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$1,270,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins.	249,500 00	
Total........	$1,519,500 00	
Gold Bars Stamped........		$1,431,241 52
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage........		24,203 31

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,219,192 14; for Customs, $419,000; Gold Notes, $55,000. Total payments, $7,626,600 51; balance, $94,499,990 11.

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., bankers and dealers in Government Securities, have removed their banking-house to Messrs. TURNER BROS.' white marble building on the east side of Nassau-street, between Cedar and Pine streets, the firm occupying the basement stories of Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street. The location is excellent for business purposes, being in the middle of the block between the United States Sub-Treasury and the Post Office.

Mr. JAMES ROBB has associated with himself Messrs. EDWARD KING and JAS. H. ROBB, in the banking business, under the firm name of Messrs. JAMES ROBB, KING & Co., at No. 29 Pine-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, s. w. corner 51st-st., 15.5x100.5x50x25.5 x87x126........	$130,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 174 ft. n. of Hester, 100x25.6........	31,400
Essex-st., No. 46, 25x100........	30,000
High Bridge-av., 400.6 ft. w. of 11th-av., 31x113x 132.2x121........	2,500
High Bridge-av., 371.6 ft. e. of Kingsbridge Road, 100x25........	1,200
Lawrence-st., 181 ft. n. of 10th-av., 127.9½x42.3x 72.2½x90.11x100x18........	1,500
Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100........	79
17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x92........	8,450
26th-st., s. s., 139 ft. w. of 9th-av., 98.9x46........	7,000
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 98.9x 24.10........	10,000
44th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.4........	5,500
44th-st., n. e. cor. of Madison-av., 100x25.8........	9,500
78th-st., 250 ft. n. of 1st-av., 25x95.7........	1,840
78th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 102.2x25........	nom.
82d-st., s. s., 405 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x145........	18,500
126th-st., n. s., 405.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 29.2x99.11........	2,500
133d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av........	2,200
133d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av........	4,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner 74th-st., 25.8x100........	10,700
Madison-av., w. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 40th-st., 50x95........	95,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 116th-st., 75.7½x110........	31,500
7th-av., n. e. corner 134th-st., 125x99.11........	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-st., No. 64, 5 years, per year........	$2,500
Counties-slip, Nos. 1, 2, 4 years, 7 mos. and 13 days	168
Watts-st., Nos. 50 and 52, 4 years and 7 months....	2,000
57th-st., No. 308 W., 5 years and 7 months........	700
175th-st., Fort Washington, 3 years and 7 months.	240

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO CAREFUL INVESTORS.—The FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, based upon the most valuable portion of the main line to and from the Pacific Coast, are believed to possess advantages and assurances shared by no other Corporate securities. More than 350 miles are now completed, and the whole through line will be finished within a year. The local traffic is already very large and growing. The bonds can be had at 103 and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls....	4	Barley, bushels....	9,400
Flour, bbls....	17,183	Malt, bushels....	....
Flour, bags....	934	Peas, bushels....	....
Cornmeal, bbls....	153	Pork, bbls....	229
Cornmeal, bags....	....	Cut Meats, pkgs....	68
Wheat, bushels....	55,332	Lard, pkgs....	190
Corn, bushels....	46,289	Beef, tcs. and bbls....	....
Rye, bushels....	....	Whisky, bbls....	125
Oats, bushels....	83,780	Petroleum, bbls....	3,368

ASHES—Continues in limited request at $9 50 for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 853 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day a sharp advance in prices was established, 59,000 tons having been disposed of, including 14,000 tons Lump, $5 15@$5 24; 14,000 tons Steamboat, $5 37½@$5 62½; 10,000 tons Grate, $6@$6 15; 3,000 tons Egg, $6 52½@$6 60; 10,000 tons Stove, $6 85@$6 90; 8,000 tons Chestnut, $5 52½@$5 77½, deliverable at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and quite firm, including Java at 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Stock of Rio here, 130,119 bags, and all the ports, 187,819 bags.

COTTON—Has been quoted a fraction higher on an improved call for desirable lots, which have been in scant supply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,098 bales, including 1,623 bales to spinners, 405 bales to speculators and 70 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb....	22¾	23	23⅛@23⅜
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb....	23⅞	24	24¼@24⅜
Low Middling, ℔ lb....	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜@26
Middling, ℔ lb....	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜@27
Good Middling, ℔ lb....	28	28⅜	28⅜@29

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,749
Receipts last week	7,192
Receipts preceding week	4,085
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	19,825
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	413,705
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	6,785
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	222,782
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	351,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	13,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	55,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	31,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	11,250
Exports, same time last year	9,100
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	51,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	73,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular of this date, speak of the current movements at the ports and of the growing crop thus: "Receipts are now quite respectable. For the week, ending Friday last, 30,000 bales, against 13,000 last year, and 10,000 the year before. The total since 1st inst. is 65,000, against 31,000, and 30,000 in the previous two years. New-Orleans, of course, takes the lead; Savannah comes next. Mobile is steadily increasing. Galveston gives a very large increase to date over last year. Charleston is behind, and so is Wilmington, N. C. The receipts since Friday are liberal and promise an increase for the week. Exports for the week 3,000 bales, all for Liverpool, 1,000 of which is from New-Orleans, 500 from Galveston, remainder from New-York. Cotton bought recently in New-Orleans is coming here by steam for transshipment to Liverpool and Havre. By this system orders sent from Europe may be filled, and the cotton landed on the wharf at Liverpool or Havre in twenty-one days.

The Growing Crop.—The accounts to hand this week have varied, and from some sections are very contradictory. The fine weather lately prevailing in New-Orleans has led to the hope that after all the result of the crop may not be less than was at one time anticipated. From Mobile the accounts are still unfavorable, the same from Southwestern Georgia. From Tennessee we hear of injury by worm. From Arkansas the complaints have increased of damage by rains and worms. Taken altogether we consider the reported position of the crop worse for a large yield than it was three weeks ago, though we are not prepared to offer an opinion as to the extent of the injury, the more particularly so as last year at this date, and for some weeks later, we were receiving quite unfavorable accounts from some and quite disastrous ones from many sections of the cotton region.

And they make the following report of the *Movement of the Crop since Sept. 1:*

Receipts at the ports	65,000
Same time last year	31,000
Same time in 1866	30,000
Export to Great Britain	9,000
Same time last year	8,000
Same time in 1866	20,000
Export to France in 1866	5,000
Total exports from the United States	9,000
Same time last year	9,000
Same time in 1866	26,000
Stock on hand in United States at date	68,000
Same time last year	75,000
Same time in 1866	260,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light trade has been reported in State and Western Flour to-day at a further reduction of prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 35@$7 85; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 85@$9, and poor to good shipping brands of roundhoop Extra Ohio $7 80@$8 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25@$7 25
Extra State	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 80@ 8 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 35@11 50
Extra Genesee	9 00@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 35@13 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported of 1,750 sacks at $8 60@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12 50 for Choice New, received *via* the Isthmus, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in very moderate demand at $6@$8 15 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $5 50@$6 25 for Western; $6 for Brooklyn; $5 60@$6 15 for Yellow and White City; $6 45@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off again about 2c. ℔ bushel on a fairly active business, chiefly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 40@$2 60; Red and Amber Western at $2 05@$2 25; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 80; No. 2 Spring at $1 63@$1 68, chiefly at $1 65; No. 3 Spring at $1 53@$1 55, and White California at $2 65 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, opening at lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,500 bushels at $1 12@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 16@$1 17½ for sound new mixed Western, chiefly at $1 17 for prime, and $1 18@$1 20 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at from $1 45@$1 48 for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet but firm. Oats continue inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels new Western at 72½c.@73c., afloat, and 70c.@72c., from depot, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 28, 1868:

Corn—H. C. Rew, Buffalo; Mary Eleanor, Buffalo; Joel F. Paige, Buffalo; J. M. Monroe, Buffalo; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo; Albemarle, Buffalo; Dr. L. R. Herrick, Buffalo; Storm, Buffalo; Robt. W. Boyd, Oswego; Paragon, Buffalo; Cassia, Buffalo; E. L. Lewis, Oswego; W. M. Favill, Buffalo; Ida Zomia, Oswego; J. G. Cozzens, Oswego; Samuel Morrell, Jr., Buffalo; Washington, Buffalo; J. R. Woods, Buffalo; L. A. Card, Buffalo; G. W. Hutton, Buffalo; William C. Marshall, Buffalo; Roanoke, Buffalo; Autocrat, Buffalo; R. S. Kissam, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Buffalo; Emma Cole, Buffalo; A. H. Burtch, Buffalo.

Oats—A. W. Knettler, Buffalo; Libbie, Buffalo; Ira, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; Nekoda, Buffalo; Geo. Cox, Buffalo; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo; Kitty Culver, Buffalo; J. Shoemaker, Buffalo; Wenona, Buffalo; E. Monihan, Buffalo; Carrie Casler, Buffalo; M. Souerwine, Buffalo; Cayuga, Buffalo; Emma Peurie, Buffalo; Maria Melvin, Buffalo; Alida Conrad, Oswego; Governor, Buffalo; John F. Hagen, Jr., Buffalo; John Cody, Buffalo; Helena, Buffalo; F. Wellington, Buffalo; Alf. Gould, Oswego; Helen V. James, Buffalo; Selah Jamison, Buffalo; John Snyder, Jr., Buffalo; Mahopac, Buffalo; H. R. Hough, Buffalo; Major D. H. Bruce, Buffalo; J. H. Cain, Buffalo; Reliance, Buffalo.

Wheat—C. J. Gillett, Oswego; Emma Norton, Buffalo; Mary A. Graves, Buffalo; Reeze, Buffalo; Jas. Braxley, Buffalo; J. S. Heath, Buffalo; Col. J. S. Smith, Buffalo; Osceola, Buffalo; Constitution, Oswego; Dudley D. Palmer, Buffalo; George R. Williams, Buffalo; Montana, Buffalo; Fred Roat, Oswego; C. R. Davis, Buffalo; Independence, Buffalo; E. J. Vickery, Buffalo; E. C. Seymour, Buffalo; Maggie Stiles, Buffalo; H. Dwight, Buffalo; W. G. Milligan, Lockport; J. W. Van Alstine, Buffalo; E. T. Price, Oswego; Oliver Breed, Buffalo; Kitty Davis, Buffalo; W. S. Nelson, Oswego; S. M. Hildreth, Buffalo; D. Robinson, Buffalo; J. J. Austin, Oswego; J. L. Greenman, Buffalo.

Barley—Vicksburg, Oswego; J. S. Fitch, Oswego; Iuka, Oswego; H. Perkinson, Oswego; Newcomb, Oswego; J. R. Warts, Oswego; William Stimson, Oswego; Charles Harring, Geneva; Edward F. Rice, Oswego.

Rye—W. W. Wells, Buffalo.

Lumber—S. Butterfield, Buffalo; Asia, Buffalo; J. L. Baker, Buffalo; A. W. Horton, Buffalo; Soldier Boy, Oswego; Abb. Smith, Oswego; Nellie, Oswego; Kate Green, Oswego; Jennie Dievendorf, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; Charles O. Connor, Oswego; Gallant Hero, Oswego; William Haskins, Oswego; Ellen J. Harding, Oswego; C. Woods, Oswego; Wildman, Oswego; P. R. Miner, Utica; Luther Covell, Oswego; Joab Stafford, Buffalo; E. L. Trembly, Oswego; Wm. P. Herrig, Oswego; George Armstrong, Oswego; Sidney C. Cross, Buffalo; Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; A. Pierce, Utica; A. G. Elmer, Buffalo; Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo; Siroc, Oswego; Charles E. Miller, Oswego; Callas, Oswego; W. R. Storrs, Canadea; Capt. Trowbrage, Oswego; Alex. Bowley, Oswego; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; William E. Pope, Oswego; Frank H. Allen, Oswego; D. P. Stafford, Oswego; Smith & Post, Oswego; V. B. Beal, Corning; N. Field, Buffalo; Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; A. K. Clark, Oswego; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Kitty Youmans, Oswego; Thomas O. Mears, Olean; Julia Knapp, Oswego; Baliska, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; Garibaldi, Oswego.

Staves—T. W. Green, Buffalo; Ella E. Bailey, Canadea; Col. Mulligan, Buffalo; C. E. Stevens, Lyons Falls; Carrie, Buffalo; John Francisco, Rochester; Uncle Mack, Buffalo; B. B. Crane, Canadea; C. H. Spalding, Canadea.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 17, Geneva; Muscoma, Buffalo; S. G. House, Buffalo; J. N. Gardner, Geneva; Sam and Ed, Geneva.

Stone—D. H. Winans, Buffalo.

Leather, &c.—G. H. Crandall, Rome.

Flour—John B. Weld, Lockport; Rock, Buffalo; Cono, Phoenix; G. H. Daniels, Rochester.

Salt—A. O. Yates, Syracuse; Alex. Duff, Syracuse.

Shingles—J. P. Hewett, Tonawanda.

Flax Seed—Gettysburg, Oswego.

Oil—Medina, Buffalo; A. S. Baker, Buffalo.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and moderate demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in less demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair request, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 42,651 hides; sales, 71,272 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 31,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22¼ lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 3,650 Dry Corrientes, 22@22¼ lbs., 20c., gold, selected; 12,150 Dry Montevideo, 22@23 lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 8,680 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, selected; 1,600 Dry California, (part to arrive) 22¼ lbs., private terms; 1,850 Dry Central American, 20@23 lbs., 17c.@17½c., gold, as they run; 2,200 Dry Mexican, 22@26 lbs., 22c.@23c., currency, as they run; 2,100 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Calf, 7 lbs., private terms; 2,200 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, selected; 50 bales Calcutta Cows, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock of Hides on hand is 127,650 (same time last year 142,700.) and 195 bales, as follows: 76,400 Dry Buenos Ayres; 20,100 Dry Montevideo; 6,500 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 2,000 Dry California; 2,250 Dry Central American; 2,600 Dry Porto Cabello; 1,000 Dry Savanilla; 3,800 Dry Mexican; 3,200 Dry Texas; 5,000 Dry Salted African, 4,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow; 195 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Has been quiet at former prices. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in good demand and generally steady in price. In Albany according to the *Argus*, "but little lumber has been received during the last week, owing to breaks on the canal. The stock in the yards is diminishing, but the assortment is very good. Larger sales are reported for the week and the general tone of the market is improved. Prices remain generally as at our last report, with more tendency toward the maximum figures. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending 26th inst. were 28,480,000 feet, against 34,434,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts of the year to about 770,763,000 feet against 601,518,000 feet to a corresponding period in 1867. The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Sept. 21 and Sept. 28, were:

	Sept 21. Feet.	Sept. 28. Feet.
Buffalo	6,858,200	8,793,300
Oswego	7,390,500	7,398,700
Total	14,248,700	16,192,000

Freights unchanged, with a tendency upward."

METALS—Have been more sought after at generally buoyant prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$42 75; No. 2 do., $36@$38; American Forge, $32@$34; Scotch Pig, $43 50@$46; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $87 50@$90 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 24c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, but firm, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at from 15½c.@15⅞c, for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted cheaper, especially for New Mess, regular way, which has been lower than "cash" lots, the latter having been wanted for prompt delivery, on contracts maturing to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 31@$28 62 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 37 regular way; $28 37@$28 65 for Old Mess; $26 25@$26 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales equal to 160 packages, at 12½c.@18c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is quite tame at declining prices. Sales of 250 boxes Short Clear have been reported on private terms; also, 50 boxes Cumberland at 14½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19⅝c. for Prime Steam ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are dull at $20@$29, as extremes, for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter has been in less demand at previous prices. Cheese continues dull at former rates.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 710 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 430 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 93,000 lbs. Tallow, at 13½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13½c.@13½c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted less firm for this week's steamers, and rather stronger for next week's vessels, on, however, a restricted business. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 500 bbls Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. for this week, and 10d. for next week, ℔ bushel; 50 tons Oil Cake at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 150 bales Hops, by steamer, at ½d. ℔ lb.; and 100 tons Oil Cake at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING,

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.
NEARLY EVERY COLOR IN SILK PLUSHES, BONNET SILKS, COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, UNCUT VELVETS, &c., &c.
ALSO, RICH BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
ALMOST EVERY SHADE IN SATIN RIBBONS, FROM NARROW TO BROADEST WIDTHS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, &c., &c.
LARGEST STOCK OF SILK FRINGES IN THIS CITY.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, MOROCCO SATCHELS, &c., &c.
OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ARE BEING DAILY FILLED WITH NEW GOODS CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FALL HATS AND BONNETS!!!

We exhibit to-day, in our NEW BONNET ROOMS, over ten thousand HATS AND BONNETS, comprising everything fashionable and new.
Very much under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPANISH and other REAL LACES.
BARGAINS in BAREGES and LACE VEILS, &c.
BEAUTIFUL Lines of EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 75c. and $1 per pair.
OUR HOSIERY IS CHEAP.
Knitted and woven worsted Shawls, Cloaks, Coats, Sontags, &c., in large variety.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We have cheap MILLINERY GOODS. An inspection will amply repay.
We receive Job Lots from Auction daily.
Cheapest line of SATIN RIBBONS in this City.
Look through our STOCK OF PLUSH, FELT, VELVET and STRAW HATS. There is nothing like it elsewhere.
We cut LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway }
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

MILLINERY.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' furs at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY. Pattern bonnets, millinery goods, flowers, feathers, velvets, and ladies' hats, at reduced prices. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, remember opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, of the latest modes, on Thursday next, Oct. 1.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st., parlor suites, covered with satin, brocatel, reps, or haircloth, $85, $100, $150 and $250; over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers prices.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; dresses hair; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands dressmaking thoroughly; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for two German girls to do the work of house, also, first-class German cook and others, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; is accustomed to bring up on the bottle. Call at No. 28 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and a good baker; or will do general housework in City or country; best of references. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and fine washing or chamberwork and waiting; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 422 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COLORED cook, a situation; is a good meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 71 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, a situation; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children. Apply at No. 494 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, and would assist in washing; good references. Call at No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, by a respectable female. Inquire at No. 118 East 8th-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as seamstress, or nurse for children or invalid lady. Call for two days, at No. 694 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 202 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good reference. No. 508 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid or to assist in washing or waiting. Call for two days at No. 614 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNdress; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as nurse and to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on a bottle; or to take charge of a young child and do plain sewing; nine years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 7th-av., corner of West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 31st-st., one door west of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as good cook; understands meats, soups and baking; would assist with washing if required; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands meats and soups of all kinds; is neat and obliging; no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY Protestant woman, a situation to nurse an infant; can take entire charge of it from its birth; or to attend a delicate lady, and would make herself generally useful to her. Can be seen for three days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO OBTAIN washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as good cook and baker; has no objection to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st. Good references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 404 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and do plain sewing; is amiable and kind to children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply on Wednesday, between the hours of 9 and 4, at No. 18 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle; first-class City references given. Apply for two days at No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 224 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork in a private family; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; first-class City reference can be given. Call at No. 604 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork in a private family; is an experienced operator; can dress ladies' hair; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, to go out by the day; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days at No. 179 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or children's nurse; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; best of reference. Call at No. 240 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at her present employer's, No. 10 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 529 8th-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO the washing of a private family, or gentleman or ladies; can do any kind of fluting; in her own house, No. 221 West 27th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; or as child's nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best City references. Apply at No. 219 East 38th-st., top floor back room, for two days.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A COMpetent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 154 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of a child. Call at No. 109 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid, and assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 71 East Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived eight years in one place; best of City reference. No. 35 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American young woman; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 107 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS chambermaid, embroideress, or first-class waitress; understands care of silver, &c.; best City references. Apply at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or children's nurse; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 244 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman or groom; has good recommends. Call or address for three days at No. 115 East 22d-st., J. B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 506 East 14th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber work and take care of children. Call at No. 344 6th-ave.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; is a good butter maker if required; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. No. 340 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and to wash and iron; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 322 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; good City references. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; reference if required. Apply at No. 125 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 339 East 22d-st., at the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Call at, or address, No. 144 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 104 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference given. Apply No. 114 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as family seamstress, would assist with growing children. Call at No. 212 E. 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 218 West 19th-st.

A PERSON GOING OUT IN FAMILIES as dressmaker and seamstress, would like a few more engagements by the week or month; thoroughly understands family sewing, cutting and fitting; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; has a machine if required; will not do any work but such as mentioned in the advertisement. Address S. FORD, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PERSON GOING OUT IN FAMILIES as dressmaker and seamstress would like a few more engagements by the day, week or month; thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses and family sewing; is a good operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; will not do any other work. Can be seen at No. 70 Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; can make all kinds of children's clothes; would like to take care of grown children, or do light chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 152 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in a private family or boarding-house; one as cook and laundress and good baker; the other as regular waitress and parlor maid; take entire charge; wages $14 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from her present employer. Call at No. 46 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young girl to do the entire cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; has good City references. For particulars please call at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN COOK, A SITUAtion; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman as seamstress, or to take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse and to do chamberwork; is neat and tidy in habits, and trustworthy in every respect; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 626 8th-av., corner of 44th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for ladies and children, dress ladies' hair, and take charge of grown-up children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging in every respect; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 437 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; can make all kinds of pastry, the best of bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; or would do light chamberwork and plain sewing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her late employers, No. 24 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEW MARried woman a situation as wet nurse; good reference from last place. Address No. 252 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 153 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, (Protestant.) Apply at No. 227 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework; can wash and iron; good City reference. No. 342 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or general housework. Call at No. 404 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in light housework. Call at No. 404 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children. Call at 339 West 26th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD place for a highly respectable and intelligent young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 43 East 18th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE coachman by a man of very steady habits; knows his business well and is a good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended. Apply, for three days, at EDGARSON & MOTT'S livery-stable, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, or coachman; not afraid to work; undoubted reference for capacity, honesty and temperate habits; understands the City perfectly. Address M. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife of good abilities; the man a gardener and to take care of horses and cows; also is capable of making improvements on a gentleman's place, the wife as cook and dairywoman, or to do washing. Address C. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or gardener; understands the care and management of horses in all branches; is strictly temperate and faithful; good references. Address or call on J. R., No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER steady man as coachman and gardener, or either; understands both; understands all work about a gentleman's house; is willing and obliging in every respect. Address R. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; four years' reference from his last place. L. D., No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) wants a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give satisfactory reference. Call at the stable in rear of No. 25 West 34th-st., entrance on 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; in City or country; the best of City references given from last place. Call or address D. M., at the carriage store, 14th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a young man whom he can highly recommend; he is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has fifteen years' experience; best City reference for honesty and capability. Call on or address for two days J. M., at last employers, No. 1 Gramercy Park, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A first-class married man; understands his business perfectly; the best of City references, and will come fully recommended. Can be seen at No. 212 East 28th-st., third floor. Address THOMAS W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. F. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; can give twelve years' City reference in every respect. Address W. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged man as practical gardener and coachman: understands both perfectly; best of references. Address N. O., Box 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITERMAN A situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; good references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business; has the best of reference from last employer. Address T. O. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or night watchman in a hotel or wholesale store; good reference. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; the best of City reference from his last employer, and no objection to the country. Address D. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF good character, desires a situation in some mercantile or manufacturing house; in addition to a living for business pursuits he is a recent graduate of Yale College; in time he desires to gain an interest in the business, when he will bring some capital. Address Box No. 1,470 N. Y. Post Office.

A CLERGYMAN DESIRES A SITUATION for a smart boy of 15, in an office or store. Address PASTOR, No. 221 East 31st-st.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL AGENT WANTED.—A long established Life Insurance Company in New-York are in want of an experienced man in life insurance, to take the general agency of Kings County and Long Island; a fine office will be furnished and liberal commissions paid. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE WHO is willing to go into the country, is entirely competent, and can give good references, may hear of an excellent situation by applying at No. 24 West 29th-st., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, for two days.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to do the cooking, washing and ironing; one that is competent, willing and obliging, and can give good reference from her last place; none others need apply; wages $12. Call this day at No. 110 West 38th-st., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PENN., or BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and chambermaid, with best references from her last place. Apply at No. 45 West 20th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND TO ASSIST IN ironing, &c.; small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 128 East 36th-st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS thorough cook, washer and ironer; best reference required. Apply Thursday and Friday at No. 39 West 35th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—ONE COAT HAND AND ONE busheler to go a short distance in the country. Apply between 12 and 1 at HIGBIE & CO., No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

MISSIONARY WANTED—FOR A DOWN-town church, for three or four months' service. A lady preferred. Address, with terms and references, MISSION, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER—A THOROUGH ACcountant, wanted in a commission house. Address C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, giving references and salary wanted.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; she must be neat and active; reference required. Apply at No. 1,052 2d-av., near 55th-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY-CLERK, FOR ABOUT a month, a young man who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address immediately, D., Box 5,333.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; must have good references. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mrs. E. Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon at 2—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY and THE FOREST OF BONDY.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Triple Sheet.

When we enlarged the TIMES to its present size, we did it in the hope of being able to dispense entirely with extra supplementary sheets. They are cumbrous in form, inconvenient to readers, and unsatisfactory to advertisers. But the very great increase in our advertising patronage leaves us no alternative. In order to give the amount of reading matter which the public have a right to expect, we are, and shall be for some time to come, compelled frequently to issue the TIMES in *twelve* pages instead of *eight*, so that each of such numbers will contain *eighty-four* columns instead of *fifty-six*, presenting a very large amount of news and other reading matter. We shall endeavor, by careful arrangement and classification of its contents, to make these triple sheets as little inconvenient to both readers and advertisers as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The intelligence from Spain indicates the speedy and complete success of the revolution. The two CONCHAS, who resigned recently, have openly pronounced for the insurgents; the army in Madrid and many of the people have also joined the revolution; PAVIA, of the royal army, has been utterly defeated in the province of Ciudad Real; Girgenti has been captured by the insurgents; and Marshal SERRANO is marching on the Spanish Capitol unopposed. The Queen has arrived at Bayonne. M. MON, one of her councilors, has resigned.

GENERAL.

By the falling of the western wall of the new skating rink in Boston, on Tuesday night, GEORGE GOOKEN, of Chelsea, was killed, and MADISON PUTNAM and ELISHA SAVILLE injured, but not seriously. They were at work painting at the time of the disaster. During the night additional portions of the wall fell in.

A man named HOBAN was stabbed in Cleveland, on Tuesday, by a sailor named ENGLISH. He died yesterday morning. His wife was also stabbed, but will recover. The people are greatly excited, and talk of lynching ENGLISH and his accomplice, named WHITMORE.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, after a session of seventy-two days.

Burglars broke into the stores of HENRY W. KING & Co. and A. BACH & Co., Chicago, on Tuesday, and stole goods valued at $2,000 from the former and $1,200 from the latter.

A fire occurred in Janesville, Wis., on Tuesday morning, which destroyed property worth $25,000. The fire originated in the extensive furniture establishment of BUTTON & HARRISON, and was the work of an incendiary. The principal losers were BUTTON & HARRISON, HENRY SCARCLIFF, REHLIN & FOOTE, and ELDRIDGE & WHEELER. The insurance amounts to about $17,000.

A formal tribute of respect was paid by the city officers and people of Wheeling, W. Va., on Monday afternoon, to the police and firemen who were killed by falling walls at the fire on Sunday morning. Business was entirely suspended, in compliance with the proclamation of the Mayor.

It is asserted that this year's apple crop is the largest Massachusetts has produced for many past seasons.

The building in process of erection by the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity of Williams College is to cost $10,000.

Rev. PHINEAS D. GURLEY, D. D., of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., died yesterday at the residence of Judge CASEY. His funeral will take place from the church of which he was pastor, on Saturday.

It has been decided not to issue another warrant for the arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT, but to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court, his counsel having assured the District-Attorney that he would appear to answer any indictment which may be found against him.

An explosion occurred in the forward car of a train of ten cars on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, on Tuesday, near Urbana, Ohio. The engine was demolished, and the entire train destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the car in which the explosion occurred contained nitro-glycerine. The engineer was seriously injured.

Accounts from North Carolina say the yield of cotton to the acre has been decidedly better than that of last year.

The seniors of Amherst College, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions condemning the practice of "hazing," as senseless, useless and disgraceful, and sustaining the Faculty in their attempts to eradicate this evil. At the last meeting of the Athenian Society it was decided that the students should coöperate with the Faculty by testifying when called upon.

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the Irish Republican Campaign Club was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. DENNIS F. BURKE presided and addresses were made by Hon. JOHN CONNESS, Gen. KIERNAN, and Hon. D. A. LYNCH, of Louisiana.

An immense Republican ratification meeting was held last evening in the new wigwam at Jersey City, which was formally dedicated on the occasion. Gen. SICKLES, Gen. KILPATRICK, Gen. PLEASANTON, and others, made speeches. During the evening there was a grand parade of the "Boys in Blue." It was an imposing demonstration.

The officers and members of the Irish Emigration Society, with several representatives of the German Emigration Society, made a visit of inspection yesterday to Ward's Island, in compliance with their annual custom. They found all the various departments in excellent order, and after partaking of a dinner tendered them by the Commissioners of Emigration, returned to the City.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York met yesterday morning at St. Paul's Chapel. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WM. F. MORGAN. Bishop POTTER presided and appointed the standing committees. The Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

Last evening, at the hall No. 206 Eighth-avenue, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER delivered a very interesting address on the life, character and public services of THADDEUS STEVENS.

Cotton advanced a fraction, yesterday, on a fair business. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally cheaper and not particularly active. Groceries were in moderate request. Freights were less active and irregular, with 531 vessels of all classes in port.

The Relative Cost of Republican and Democratic Rule.

The Democracy are hard pressed for argument, or they would not so grossly exaggerate the value of the service rendered to their cause by the dismissed director of the Statistical Bureau. His published statement added nothing to our stock of knowledge. It presents a vast array of figures, with various interesting exercises in elementary arithmetic; but as a contribution to the store of facts relating to the financial condition of the country, it is worthless. What truth it does contain is a mere rehash from documents with which the public have long been familiar, while the alleged startling exposures over which the Democrats are exulting turn out, on examination, to be the conjectural estimates of a man who has no peculiar title to credence or respect. So far as ascertained facts are concerned, the issue is between Mr. WELLS, whose industry and fidelity in conducting inquiries, and whose candor in setting forth results, have secured for him general confidence, and Mr. DELMAR, whose egregious blundering even the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury found it necessary to rebuke. When passing from official data to the probable receipts and expenditures of a year which has yet nine months to run, this partisan statistician parades his *ipse dixit* as an offset to calculations based upon the experience of the last three years, his document becomes absurd. The contrast is then between the carefully compiled data of the Ways and Means Committee, fortified in regard to income by the opinions of the Commissioner of Revenue, and the predictions of a discredited official, manufactured to order. Our Democratic contemporaries are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from the latter source.

But the *World* goes a little too far when it parades DELMAR as an authority in estimating "the cost of Radical rule." The burden of the story is that the current fiscal year will end with a large deficit; the only corroboration of which is found in a remark of Mr. MCCULLOCH, whose opposition to the Congressional policy extended to its measure of fiscal relief. The cost of Republican rule, however, is much too large a question to be disposed of in this summary way. To judge of it correctly, we must look first, as a whole, ranging from the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to the present time; and next as compared with the expenditures of the Democratic Party under Mr. BUCHANAN. In neither aspect has the Republican Party reason to shrink from an investigation.

The Republicans came into power the inheritors of embarrassing legacies left by their Democratic predecessors. They inherited a Treasury abandoned by COBB without money or credit, and a rebellion whose aggregate cost in money exceeded four thousand millions. They started, therefore, at a great disadvantage. Yet they succeeded in restoring credit to the Government, and in discharging debt, during the progress of the war, amounting to not less than $620,681,162. After the war, moreover, war expenditures continued. There were arrears of payment due to the army and navy, pensions earned in the war, State expenses to be refunded, and other items of a special character accruing from the rebellion. Add these to the debt outstanding when LEE surrendered, and compare the aggregate with the debt now outstanding, and it will be found that since the Spring of 1865 the Republican Party has paid off $802,733,329. Such is its record in regard to the debt.

If these enormous payments, together with the debt remaining, are to be charged as "the cost of Radical rule," it should never be forgotten that they are part of the cost of suppressing a rebellion for which the Democratic Party is largely responsible. The entire cost of the war might, indeed, be debited to the Democracy. Whether this be done or not, Republicans may point to the extent of the reduction of the debt, and the unparalleled rapidity with which it has been accomplished, as evidence of faithful and energetic stewardship on the part of their representatives. For the debt itself they are not responsible, but for its diminution they may fairly claim credit.

Nor have war expenditures and payments, on account of the debt, prevented attention to taxation. The reduction of taxes within three years, as compared with the maximum necessitated by the war, amounts to $167,000,000, of which $67,000,000 were abolished last session. This process of saving has been rendered possible by continual and unsparing retrenchment. The expenses of the War Department, which, for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $1,031,323,000, are for the current year $40,000,000; while the Navy Department expenses have been cut down from $123,000,000 to $17,300,000. If the scale which prevailed in the four years of BUCHANAN's administration were now adhered to, the army, instead of costing forty millions in greenbacks, would cost seventy millions in gold; while the navy expenditures would be nearly forty millions instead of the seventeen which Congress has appropriated.

These comparisons constitute, after all, the true test of Republican rule. Is Republican government cheaper or dearer than Democratic government? This is really the question to be met. We have answered it so far as it applies to two great channels of expenditure. We have shown that, notwithstanding inflated prices, the cost of carrying on the army and navy is at this moment less—taking everything into consideration—than under the last Democratic Administration. And the comparison may be pushed further without shaking the result. Thus, the civil list expenses, which were $45,790,058 under BUCHANAN, in 1860, averaged less than $25,000,000 under LINCOLN, and have not averaged more than $42,000,000 under Mr. JOHNSON. The total cost of carrying on the Government under BUCHANAN, with a population of thirty millions and prices resting on a hard money basis, exceeded seventy millions in gold, or, with gold at its present rate, about a hundred millions in greenbacks. The total now, with war prices still maintained, with a largely increased population and with territories added, is but $106,818,447, or less than seven millions more than the Democratic total; and next year it will be within the hundred millions. Republican rule, then, as it exists at this moment, with all the drawbacks consequent upon the war, is actually cheaper than Democratic rule, as exemplified under BUCHANAN's Administration.

The Two Paths.

Hon. HENRY STANBERY, late Attorney-General, made a Democratic speech in Ohio lately. He insists on the necessity of undoing all the work of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, because it has been badly done and is not in conformity with the Constitution. But unlike the candidate of his party for Vice-President, he urges that this be done by constitutional means and not by revolution. He says one Congress can undo what another Congress has done, and if the Democrats will only elect a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President, they can repeal all these unconstitutional acts of Congress and start anew.

This is sane and sensible. It is in conformity with the spirit of our institutions. It looks in the right quarter to remedy defects in legislation. But what will FRANK BLAIR say? How will it suit WADE HAMPTON and his noble army of Democratic rebels, who pronounce these laws of Congress "revolutionary and void," and who proclaim the purpose of the party, as soon as it gets power, to overthrow them by force? Mr. STANBERY is not up to the standard of the progressive Democracy. He is for remedying what he deems violations of the Constitution by constitutional means, but the party is for curing them by violating the Constitution again.

FRANK BLAIR moreover says Mr. STANBERY's plan is impossible. The Democrats cannot possibly elect the Senate, and therefore they cannot repeal these laws. Hence the necessity that the President whom they hope to elect, should, as head of the army, "*compel*" the Senate to acquiesce in their amendment. This is the "heroic style" of treating political difficulties which the Democratic Party has adopted, but which Mr. STANBERY does not seem to fancy. Perhaps he may come to it in time. If not, he will be denounced as a renegade. Gen. DIX incurred that fate by not keeping up with the party in 1861.

Cheerful Self-Government.

Gen. ROSECRANS, in his letter to the Democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis, published in the TIMES of Monday last, says the great problem of the day is that of "restoring the people of the Southern States to *hopeful, cheerful* self-government." And he states with a good deal of clearness and force the manifold blessings and advantages which will follow that restoration.

The General cannot state them too strongly. But he evidently thinks only of the *white* people of the South in his programme. He thinks it necessary that they and they alone should be "hopeful and cheerful" in regard to their own Government. The General must remember that the war added about four millions of blacks to the number of "people" in the Southern States. Before the war they had been property,—chattels:—they knew nothing of government except to obey it; they had no share and no voice in it, and counted for nothing, in its affairs, except to increase by their numbers the political power of those who made laws for them and compelled them to obey them. But the war changed all this. It struck off their fetters and made them free. Instead of chattels they became men. Instead of property they became people. And they are living in the Southern States to-day as an integral part of their population. They form part of its mass and of its strength. If the South prospers, they must prosper; if it decays and suffers, they must decay and suffer with it. If it becomes involved in war, or in debt, or in calamity of any sort, they bear their share of its burdens, and their strength must contribute to its relief.

Now is it not best that these four million blacks should be "hopeful and cheerful," as well as the eight million whites who live with them and must, to a greater or less extent, share their fate? If they are sullen and discontented,—if a policy is adopted which alienates them from the political society in which they live and which makes them foes, rather than friends, of the civil power which rules them, will not the whole society suffer harm? Can that be a good or a wise policy which sets aside, as of no consequence whatever, the sentiments and feelings of *one-third* the people of the Southern States? Does not the General, as an observer of political affairs, as a reader of history, as a student of human nature, know perfectly well, that such a state of things is a standing menace to any community which tolerates it?

But the General, while conceding the desirableness of having this class of the Southern people "hopeful and cheerful"—or at least contented as well as the other classes, thinks the *whites* can be relied on to make them so. He says:

> "He dare pledge his honor and life for them that they will give and observe all proper guarantees to renounce secession, slavery, and their dependent issues; to protect, educate and elevate the freedmen to the exercise of all the franchise they enjoy in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois; and faithfully to perform all the duties incumbent on them as good citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Grant the General's faith to be sincere, as we have no doubt it is,—and grant it even to be well-founded; why should one portion of the people thus be handed over to the friendship, the kind disposition of another? Why should they be told that somebody else will see that such laws are made as will be good for them? Is this done in any other free Government? Suppose the Irish or the Germans should be told in the North, that they need not vote,—that they need not expect to have any voice in making the laws, or in choosing the rulers, by which they are to be governed,—that the rest of the people will see to it that they are properly protected and educated and elevated;—would that be a sort of self-government calculated to make them "hopeful and cheerful?" Would they be content with this as their proper share of self-government? Yet Gen. ROSECRANS prescribes this policy for one-third the people of the Southern States, and thinks it very extraordinary and very unreasonable that they are not contented with it!

The General certainly cannot have lived so long without observing that no people consider that to be *self*-government, which somebody else imposes on them, and in which they have no voice and no share. All persons who live in a free country and under a republican Government, feel able to take better care of themselves than others can take of them. They feel that their rights and their interests are safer, and less liable to be taken away and to suffer harm, when they themselves have something to say about them, than when they have nothing. It is so everywhere, and always has been and always will be. Gen. ROSECRANS may think the opinion wrong and absurd, and may believe that the masses could be better taken care of by a superior class of people, than they can take of themselves. That opinion has prevailed quite extensively in the world, and is still cherished in some parts of it, with a good deal of tenacity. But we have noticed that it is only held by those who *want to take care of everybody themselves*,—never by the masses who are to be taken care of. We have noticed, too, that it always requires a powerful standing army to sustain it; and the General must himself have observed that it is not making so much progress just now in any part of the world, as it was in other ages and before our American Republic was invented. It is not *that* doctrine which makes people "hopeful and cheerful" anywhere; and it will not do it in the Southern States.

When it comes to be felt and known that self-government in the South means a government in which *all the people who are required to obey the laws shall have a voice in making them*,—when men of all classes and conditions shall accept this principle as the cornerstone of their Government, and be just as ready to concede it to others as they are to claim it for themselves,—*then* Gen. ROSECRANS may safely pledge his "honor and his life" that political stability, social peace and general prosperity will be assured in the Southern States. But until then, he will find the risk extra hazardous.

Spain—The Revolution an Accomplished Fact.

There can be no doubt now of the success of the revolution in Spain. Not only has Gen. CONCHA, late in command of the Royal forces, joined the insurgents, but his brother, temporarily at the head of civil affairs since the resignation of BRAVO, has done the same. Madrid has risen, both people and garrison, and the only Royal army in the field has been defeated. In fact, there seems to be no opposition to the spread of the movement. The Royal cause seems to have been lost almost without a struggle, simply through the absence of any adherents. Its utter hopelessness is manifest from the terms in which the resignations of the two CONCHAS were couched. They did not profess sympathy with the revolution, but resigned simply because they found that it was useless attempting to resist the popular will. With the Queen practically an exile in the Basque provinces, Madrid in open revolt, the entire navy on the side of the insurgents, and the only General at the head of Royal troops a fugitive, there cannot be much uncertainty as to the final result.

We learn that a provisional Junta has assembled—at Madrid we suppose—but still nothing reaches us as to the objects of the revolution. Is it to be the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, the Prince of Asturias with a Regency, or a Republic? Is the affair a genuine progressive movement toward liberty, or is it to result in temporary anarchy, to be followed only by a relapse into the present state of things under another name? We cannot yet venture to prophecy, but can only hope that the quietness with which the revolution has been accomplished, and the unanimity with which it has been supported by all classes of the community, may be taken as a guarantee for the orderly establishment and permanence of whatever form of government the people, having once asserted their power, may be inclined to adopt.

The Citizens' Association.

The "Citizens' Association" publishes a rejoinder to Street Commissioner MCLEAN's reply to its original impeachment of his management of the Wharves and Piers. It will be found in another column, where those who take an interest in the question and desire to follow the details of such a controversy, can examine it. It is mainly a repetition of the charges made in the former letter, with a statement of the points which are not denied by Mr. MCLEAN.

The great trouble about controversies of this sort is that they run so much into detail that it becomes impossible to follow them. What precise number of planks were laid down on a specific pier, and how much money was paid for them, may be points of interest and importance as original matters; but after statements on one side have been contradicted on the other, and affidavits, testimony and opinions have been bandied back and forward half a dozen times, they become a little dull and tiresome. Nobody can carry the figures in his mind from week to week, to see whether they are refuted or not, and the whole thing soon becomes a hopeless muddle, which none but the parties directly interested care to study, or even to read.

The Association, in this letter, says it

> "Has a simple and easily-understood purpose—*to secure an efficient and economical City Government*; to reduce the burdens of taxation; to prevent misappropriation of the public moneys, and to watch vigilantly every act of the public servants, the municipal officers. This purpose the Association has pursued for five years, and will pursue ceaselessly, undeterred by partisan or political combinations."

How much has it accomplished in this way? What practical, tangible good has it done? What has it effected that the newspapers could not have done quite as well and at a good deal less expense? The laws prescribe penalties for misconduct on the part of public officers. Any City official,—Street Commissioner, Alderman, Councilman or other officer,—who is guilty of corrupt or unfaithful conduct, can, upon conviction, be severely punished therefor. But the great difficulty is to convict them. What private citizen can afford the time and money,—or has the means and the ability to detect these frauds, and bring the perpetrators of them to the punishment they deserve? What is everybody's business is nobody's: and thus it happens that the most shameless official frauds may be perpetrated by men in office with entire impunity.

The Citizens' Association is precisely the agency needed to supply this defect. It should operate as a Vigilance Committee to watch official misconduct, and to bring the wrong-doers to the scrutiny and the punishment of the law. Let it employ lawyers, hunt up witnesses and be at the trouble and expense of arraigning the offenders who are responsible for the misgovernment and profligacy of which they complain. In this way they would do some practical and tangible good. They would perform duties which nobody else can, and would supply a lack from which the City interests suffer largely. In this way the Association would answer the ends for which it claims to exist, far more thoroughly than by merely writing and publishing long letters, assailing the action of City officials, which, however just and cogent they may be, do absolutely nothing toward punishing the crimes, or curing the defects of which they complain.

If there is any such organization in existence as the Citizens' Association, and if it does not consist solely of the two or three individuals who, according to Mr. MCLEAN's statement, use its name and its funds alike for their own advantage, why will not some of its members who have no personal interest in its operations, try and give a little broader scope and a more practical aim to its labors?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Irish-American Republican demonstration last night at Cooper Institute was an immense success. The crowd was as great as possible; the speaking was good as could be; and the enthusiasm was of the highest. No one who saw the audience will doubt that it was thoroughly *Celtic*. We hope this movement will be pushed vigorously in the month that will elapse between now and the election. Let the Irish-American quarters of the City be thoroughly canvassed by Irish-American and other American orators and canvassers. Let the Irish-American voters be organized into Clubs. Let their loyalty, patriotism and love of liberty be appealed to. Let them be induced to rally round the flag, and join hands in sustaining the great standard-bearer of the American Union. By these means New-York City may yet poll fifty or sixty thousand votes for the Republican ticket; and in this way GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD and CORNELL, will be triumphantly elected a month hence.

The *World* says that when the steamer bearing Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived here, "the strict rules of the Custom-house prevented any but his two brothers" from going on board to meet him. We should like to know how those rules worked an exception in *their* favor? The regulations, whether of the Custom-house or of the Treasury Department, which govern the arrival of steamers at this port, seem to us very arbitrary and needlessly oppressive and annoying. Why no passenger, for example, should be allowed to step ashore until all the baggage has been landed, and why no baggage can be examined until *all* is ready for examination, and why persons cannot go on board to see friends arrive as well as depart, we cannot understand. The Custom-house officials are civil and obliging so far as possible; but the rules under which they act are vexatious and, it seems to us, very unjust and needless. Cannot somebody make a reform in this matter?

The newspaper attacks on the "Grecian Bend" are resulting just as we foretold when they were begun. That is to say, it is steadily though slowly spreading; and it is impossible to walk down Broadway on a fine afternoon without seeing quite a number of elegant illustrations of it. Even the urchins who stand on the corners selling photographic and pictorial caricatures of it, are of no account. The ladies smile at the caricatures, and then determine to adopt the bend. We hope the newspapers, photographers, engravers and comic-song writers will now see the propriety of letting it alone, unless they desire it to become universal. By the way, some of these parties seem to be unaware of the visible, palpable, tangible and essential fact that the "Grecian Bend" is a matter of dress, not of posture.

In any event likely to occur, Spain will come out of her present troubles with a Bourbon on the throne. If not the Queen herself, it will be her brother-in-law, the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, son of the dethroned LOUIS PHILIPPE; or her son ALFONSO, Prince of Asturias, who is but eleven years of age; or her daughter, the Countess GIRGENTI, wife of the brother of the dethroned King of Naples. There is little doubt that the leaders of the revolt agreed upon the Duke DE MONTPENSIER before commencing operations. He is a man who has much of the shrewdness, common-sense and practical ability of his father, is capable of being liberal in his principles, and would make a respectable constitutional King.

There is an organization of persons in this City whose special and sole object is to do honor to Gen. MCCLELLAN. We find no fault with this, but we should like to know *why* they select him from all the many brave and patriotic soldiers of the war, as the recipient of special honor? *Why* is he their "favorite General?" Is it for what he *did*,—or for what he *did'nt?*

DUMAS is determined to give the Americans an idea of the fertility of his genius when he comes here. Not only will he give readings from his novels, memoirs, plays, &c., but he will be at the same time director of a theatrical company; and beside all this, he will display his well-known skill in cookery—agreeing to cook a dinner after each reading or performance, which the audience will be allowed to enjoy at the rate of $5 a head. The London paper which quotes these facts from Mons. DUMAS' contract with M. ULLMANN fails to tell the whole of his programme. He will edit a newspaper while here, which will circulate more widely than the *Ledger;* he will relieve President GRANT of the direction of affairs; he will give a series of chemical experiments showing how cities can be brilliantly illuminated at night by the gas which he generates; he will perform *Lear* and *Pocahontas* at the same time; and he will run a velocipede race down Broadway with BARNUM. We learn still further that it is M. DUMAS' intention to present each man who buys a ticket for dinner with a copy of his photograph and a package of the wonderful stuff he recently invented for the cure of madness.

BUTLER said in his furious harangue after being nominated the other day that a Republican nomination in his Congressional district was equivalent to an election. We suppose he was right; and with his energy and fertility of resource there is not much chance of his defeat. But our Boston dispatch shows that many Republicans are determined not to vote for a man who favors the dishonest Democracy on some points, and opposes his own party on many others. Either RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., or that able public functionary, Gen. SCHOULER, (both of them strong Republicans,) will take the field against him. It would certainly be an anomalous thing for the Republicans of the Fifth District of Massachusetts to vote for Gen. BUTLER and Gen. GRANT at the same time.

HENRY WARD BEECHER tells, in the *Ledger*, that when he was a youngster of nine Winters, he had a long checked apron put on him, and was set to do the housework—"to set the table, to wait on others during meals, to clear off the things, shake and fold the tablecloth, wash the dishes, scour the knives and forks, sweep up the carpet, dust the chairs and furniture," &c., &c. "To these tasks," says he, "I soon added the hemming of towels and napkins, and of coarse fabrications—bags, ticks, and such like. During this period I also continued my stable work." Mr. BEECHER avers that the knowledge obtained in this way has been of incalculable value to him all his life; and he thinks that men should be made acquainted with such things in these days, when women are emerging from the household, and learning trades, professions and arts. We always thought the woman's rights movement would come to this at last.

Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER has just written (published by SCRIBNER) a tractate, entitled *Fragments of Political Science on Nationalism and Internationalism*, which he dedicates to Gen. GRANT in the following resounding sentences:

> "On the eve of a momentous national election, the writer of these few pages makes bold to dedicate them to Gen. U. S. GRANT. May the American people confer upon him the CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF THIS NATION, conscious of its freedom and its grandeur, and now assailed again in its best and noblest interests by those enemies against whom but a short time ago he led the national hosts to victory and patriotic glory. And let the people of this Continental Republic, on the coming 4th of March, greet him as CHARLEMAGNE was hailed at Rome, PACIFIC VICTOR!"

The *Tribune* accuses President JOHNSON of stimulating Indian troubles for political purposes. It says that "it is believed to be a preconcerted plan of the President to have the great bulk of the army sent to the Plains in order to give the rebels full sway in the South until after the election." It furnishes an antidote to this fiction, however, in another dispatch, in which, referring to Mr. JOHNSON's interview with the Alabama delegation, it says: "The President promised Federal aid in suppressing disorder and sustaining the civil Government of the State." And it adds to this that the President has directed Gen. MEADE "to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the troubles apprehended by the Legislature, by a prompt and proper distribution of his troops." These latter statements relieve us of from necessity of believing that the President is leagued with "Red Cloud" or "Man Afraid of his Horses."

With the bright, crispy Autumn weather, WALT WHITMAN again makes his appearance on the sidewalks of Broadway. His large, massive personality,—his grave and prophetic, yet free and manly, appearance,—his *insouciance* of manner and movement,—his easy and negligent, yet clean and wholesome dress,—go to make up a figure and an individuality that attracts the attention and interest of every passer-by. As he says of himself, in the latest edition of his "Leaves of Grass."

> "No dainty *dolce effetuoso* I;
> Bearded, sunburnt, grey-necked, forbidding, I have arrived
> To be wrestled with, as I pass, for the solid prizes of the Universe;
> For such I afford whoever can persevere to win them."

We may notice, by the way, that WALT WHITMAN's book has risen into new life lately, both in England and America. He has just published an edition containing many new poems, and including also the "Drum Taps," which were previously issued in a separate volume. The London edition contains an introduction by ROSSETTI, in which WALT is classed along with HOMER, and the one or two other great poetic geniuses of the world. The famous German poet, FREILIGRATH, is translating the "Leaves of Grass" into German, and they will soon be published in Dusseldorf. The pertinacity of the existence of these "Leaves" is certainly remarkable in the face of all attacks and objections; and his admirers can only attribute it to the appearance in our easy-going, imitative literature of an obstinate, tenacious, determined *living American man*. We understand that he will soon appear in prose literature with a small work, entitled "Democratic Vistas."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Since the present deserving managers have begun to develop their plans for amusing folks, they have succeeded in making the new Museum a favorite with more people than that little band who were likely to go there—simply for the sake of convenience! What Miss MITCHELL's engagement happily began, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON is likely to carry out. An impulse toward the place has been awakened, and is likely to be kept awake. Following the old time idea that men are but children of a larger growth—(women are not!—there's nothing of the child in some large grown women; think of a gamesome mother-in-law!) Mr. WOOD has published for everybody a new edition of the mythological lesson about "Ixion." Mr. BURNAUD, of London, is guilty of the original burlesque, but the piece is altered to suit American tastes by some new hand, who has been cunningly advised of the fancies of the hour in New-York, and the satire, to all intents and purposes, is a new and original production. The fashionable weaknesses are all caricatured, and the Grecian Bend, the Wickedest Man, the Divorce Court, and the *can-can* are ridiculed in song, dance, action, or pun. The story of "Ixion" can be as easily remembered as related. *Ixion* (Miss THOMPSON) scouted by his wife and people, is invited to dinner by *Jupiter*, (Miss HARLAND,) goes, accompanied by *Mercury* (Miss WEBER,) flirts with *Venus* (Miss MARKHAM,) deserts her for *Juno* (Miss LOGAN,) and is doomed by the jealous *Jupiter*, whose hospitality he has outraged, to speak a tag to the audience from behind a wheel. This is not brilliant *per se*, but a company of dashing strangers lends it vigor and it becomes enjoyable. The whole success of the piece depends upon dressing up all the above named good looking young ladies as immortals, lavish in display of person—and setting them to dance and sing in the most reckless burlesque manner.

The music of "Ixion" has been, for the most part, culled from that eccentric collection which just now fills the popular album, and "The Sabre," "Capt. Jinks," "Through the Park" and "Barbe Bleu," exhibit the susceptibility of burlesque to be burlesqued. The height of absurdity seems to be reached in a treatment, after the most approved operatic rules, of the nursery rhyme about "Taffy the Welshman;" and Miss HARLAND, Miss MARKHAM, Miss WEBER, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, (as *Minerva*,) and Mr. SOL. SMITH, Jr., (as *Ganymede*,) who have the leading share in this concerted parody, to use the common phrase, "literally bring down the house." Of course it has to be repeated, a pleasant fate that meets a very effective chorus of voices and bells on the area ballad, "Ringing for Sarah," in which the whole force of the troupe has a hand, and bells of every conceivable tone, kind and size combine in the most original sensation of the whole entertainment. No great expense has been lavished on the scenery which illustrates "Ixion," although some clever conceits, such as "Bacchus' Beer Brewery" in the clouds, and "Cupid's Bower," were deserving of better treatment, and certainly suggested burlesques as telling as any of the uttered localisms of the piece. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON personates *Ixion*, and on *Ixion*—who seems to have been the wickedest man in mythology—devolves the main share of the labor in this merrymaking. Miss THOMPSON is a blonde of the purest type, saucy, blue-eyed, golden-haired and of elegant figure. She seems to be a sort of Prometheus in ardor and ambition, and breathes the breath of life into everything she does, whether it be in making wicked advances on the wives of the gods, or singing local songs, or in beating DAN BRYANT at his own trade. It is hard to judge of her as an actress, in a disguise that robs her sex of all its charms, for Miss THOMPSON has to swear, swagger, and be otherwise masculine as *Ixion*, but as to the manner in which she plays this part this must be said, that she is lively, vivacious and spirited, and although some exceptions may be taken to her costume and that of her companions, no one can do so from artistic reasons; the statuesque is certainly not violated in this respect; nature has her own. Miss THOMPSON's voice is quite sufficient for the duty required in a burlesque of this character, where distinctness is one of the first requisites. She sings correctly and very pleasingly. Miss ADA HARLAND is a much better dancer—the cleverest and most graceful of the troupe, indeed—and Miss WEBER's vocalism is better, but in the possession of that "general spicy way"—which Dr. Marigold declared to be indescribable—and which Miss THOMPSON carries into everything she does, she is, as Capt. Cuttle would say, (to keep to DICKENS,) "equaled by few and surpassed by none." Her versatility is displayed in a clever solo upon a tiny cornet, which had a furious *encore*. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, who personates *Venus*, comes as near a personal realization of the goddess of loveliness as one can expect in mortal woman. Like Miss THOMPSON, she has golden tresses, but her eyes are dark and piercing; her talents for burlesque are not so decided; she has little else to do but look lovely, however, and sing a mild adaptation of *Dutes Lui*, and these requirements she fulfilled. Mr. BECKETT concludes the list of new comers in the cast. He seems to be an unusually clever comedian, extravagant without stepping beyond the limits of reason. His action seems always premeditated and but seldom spontaneous; still it is thoroughly artistic, and copies Nature with only so much exaggeration as the distance of the stage makes necessary and proper. In the antiquated skirts and preposterous head-gear of the strong-minded *Minerva* he is supremely comic, and none of those violations of decency, which so frequently mar the personations of women by actors, interrupts the constant laughter that follows Mr. BECKETT in the performance of this part. As far as we can judge at present, he is quite an original, and we anticipate a long and successful career in this country for him. The little comedy, "To Oblige Benson," which precedes the burlesque, introduced Mr. BECKETT in a more delicate light, and the part of *Trotter Southdown* developed his appreciation of the value of an occasional touch of genuine pathos to assist a personation of the broadest farce character.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Most of us who have been often to the theatre have seen the occasional flashing of undeveloped power even from actors who are esteemed third-rate, when they have something to do which plucks well at their energies. Good parts would in a few years breed many good players, and good plays, which recommend themselves to favor through their good parts, may be heartily welcomed even though they do not fulfill the conditions of a perfect drama in other respects. In this spirit the dramatization of "No Thoroughfare" which Mr. FLORENCE has brought out at the Broadway Theatre, has been so well received, no doubt, and in this spirit it may be commended. It has all the faults of abruptness of story which every drama that proposes to follow a novel must possess. The dramatist has attempted to track, step by step, the scenes and incidents of the book, however, and while he has by this means made a complete story—he has produced a very sketchy work. He develops all the characters of the story nevertheless—and that is something to accomplish. And these characters develope heretofore hidden talents in some of the actors who personate them, and that is something more. The piece is divided into six acts. The first, which is called a prologue, introduces a mother, who is simply called on the bills *The Vailed Lady*, (Mrs. J. H. GILBERT,) seeking at the door of the London Foundling Hospital, upon a snowy night, some knowledge of her child, whom she confided to the mercies of that institution twelve years before. One of the nurses, *Sally Goldstraw*, (Mrs. SKERRETT,) touched by this miserable mother's appeal, points out one of the lads of the place as the deserted son; the boy has been named *Walter Wilding*. This act of the play is nearly unnecessary—because it contains nothing that might not have been related in a dozen lines in a later scene. But, because it exhibits a very faithful picture of life in the interior of a foundling hospital, and exhibits the depth of pathos which Mrs. GILBERT can touch, and exhibits Mr. BEEKMAN, who is fast growing out of the vast army of the unknown, in a smart little sketch of the henpecked and contented man—the act cannot be spared. In the next scene, which begins the play proper, this boy of the Foundling is introduced as the owner of an immense property, bequeathed him by *The Vailed Lady*, (now dead,) under the impression that he is her son. Under this impression *Walter Wilding* (Mr. HALL) is content to disburse his fortune in acts of benevolence, and as the heir of a mother whose memory he reveres. This impression is dispelled from the mind of the supposed *Wilding*, however, by *Sally Goldstraw*, who, applying for the situation of housekeeper in his establishment reveals to him and to *Lawyer Bintry*, (Mr. JACK,) one of the executors of the will by which *Wilding* enjoys his wealth, that the original and real *Walter Wilding* had been removed from the hospital and sent into the country some time before the *Vailed Lady* appeared to claim her son, and that the same name had been given to an orphan boy, brought to the institution a day or two after the other one had departed. The morbid sensibility of the false *Walter Wilding* is then developed in one or two scenes, in which Mr. HALL, who personates the part, is singularly faithful to the author's outline, without rendering the morality too mawkish. *Wilding* insists upon the real heir of the property being found, and *Bintry* and *George Vendale*, (Mr. CARDEN,) *Wilding's* partner in business, (also an orphan,) have their hands full to prevent their friend being made the dupe of sharpers. Dying soon after, the false *Wilding* bequeaths this search to his lawyer and his partner, who, however, find their inquiries blocked, and "no thoroughfare" out of the difficulty. The intelligent reader penetrates the secret, of course. *Vendale* is the true *Walter Wilding*. But he has to go to the Alps, and stop at the Hospice of St. Bernard to discover what the acute playgoer sees at a glance. Nevertheless the secret is much more cleverly preserved in the drama than it was in the novel. This is managed by the introduction of the Swiss adventurer *Obenreiser* (Mr. W. J. FLORENCE) at the moment when the self-tortured *Wilding* learns that the real heir, whom he is seeking, was carried to Switzerland in his childhood by the family who adopted him from the Foundling. *Obenreiser*, who is only introduced incidentally, and who does not really enter into the direct story of the play, forms, however, the principal figure in the plot. This is because he happens to be the guardian (and secret lover) of a pretty Swiss maiden named *Marguerite*, (and personated with much delicacy and feeling by Miss KATE NEWTON,) for whom *Mr. George Vendale* entertains a very strong love. This passion the girl reciprocates, and even discovers opportunities to acknowledge, in spite of the lynx eyed watchfulness of *Mme. Dor*, (Mrs. CHAPMAN,) *Marguerite's* companion and *Obenreiser's* spy and housekeeper. The dismay and rage of the latter on learning this truth, so crushing to a jealous lover, need not be described.

The scenery of the play is not always creditable to the artists or the theatre; but some of the sets—that of "Cripple Corner," (by DAYTON,) representing quite a nest of old tenements, and the scenes outside and inside the Foundling (by SEAVY) are quite good. The Alpine snow scene, which ends the piece, is the least effective of them all. It suggests nothing but that the rates of whitewashing have been lowered, and that the carpenters at this juncture of the entertainment are all asleep. On two evenings that we have seen it, some part of the machinery failed to work. As we began, however, so we conclude—"No Thoroughfare" exhibits some good acting in little parts, and some excellent acting in the others, and it ought have a run. Most probable it will.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The announcement of a sale of Government steamers brought a large assemblage of shipping merchants and others at the Navy-yard, yesterday. Mr. NICHOLS was the auctioneer, and the vessels sold were the *De Soto* and the *Marblehead*. The *De Soto* is a paddle-wheel steamer, 246 feet long, 37 feet 7 inches broad, 26 feet deep, and of 1,600 tons burden. This steamer, including all the furniture in the cabin, wardroom, steerage, deck-cabin and berth-deck furniture, with all the belongings of the engines and boilers, was purchased for H. T. LIVINGSTON for the sum of $47,600. The *Marblehead* is a screw vessel, length of deck, 162 feet 3 inches; breadth of beam, 28 feet 1½ inches; depth, 11 feet 6 inches, and the tonnage 507 tons. She was sold for $14,100 to J. HALBERT & Co.

TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Insurgents Everywhere Victorious.

Defeat of the Only Royal Army in the Field.

The Rebellion in Madrid Among Both Soldiers and People.

SPAIN.

The Two Conchas for the Insurgents—Excitement in Madrid—A Statue of the Queen Dragged Through the Streets—Pavia, of the Royal Army, Utterly Defeated.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The following important news has been received here from Madrid: "JOSE DE LA CONCHA, at the head of the Government at the capital, and MANUEL DE LA CONCHA, in command of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example. A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. PAVIA, of the royal army, who had been marshaling his forces for several days, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Ciudad Real. His army is dispersed and he himself is a fugitive. Marshal SERRANO, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed. GIRGENTI has been captured by the insurgents. A Provisional Junta has been formed. Perfect order prevails everywhere."

Gen. Pavia Badly Wounded.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30—Midnight.

The following dispatch has been received from Madrid, dated to-night: "Gen. PAVIA has arrived here. He was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The royal arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated."

Movements of the Queen—Resignation of M. Mon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. MON, one of the Queen's councilors, who accompanied Her Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Navy—M. Delmar's Report—Movements of Military in the South—The Death of Rev. Dr. Gurley—The Surratt Case.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Under the operation of the economical policy of Congress in reducing the expenses of the Government, the partial estimates for pay of commissioned and warrant officers of the navy, which have been prepared by the Navy Department for the next year, will show a reduction of $1,000,000 from the amount expended for that purpose this year. In addition to this, a large number of ships have been put out of commission, and all the volunteer officers are being discharged as rapidly as the necessities of service will permit.

THE REPORT OF MR. DELMAR.

The statement that Special Commissioner WELLS, of the Revenue Bureau, is preparing an answer to DELMAR'S recent falsification of the financial condition of the country, is an error. He has already printed a valuable and reliable statement on this subject, which was written in answer to a letter of inquiry from Hon. WM. B. ALLISON, of Iowa.

GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR arrived in this city yesterday and remained at the residence of his father at Silver Spring until this evening, when he left for the West. He declined any public demonstration by his friends here. He is in good health and high spirits, but quite fatigued from travel.

THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

It is estimated that 2,000 persons have gone from this vicinity to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia. Another thousand will go in the morning trains.

MOVEMENTS OF MILITARY IN THE SOUTH.

The military garrison in the State of Virginia has been reduced to 1,500 troops of all arms, not including those stationed in the fortifications around Old Point. The detachment of the Twenty-ninth Infantry which has been stationed there has been sent to Tennessee, where the whole regiment is on duty. If necessary, it is probable that the garrison will be further reduced, as the situation in Virginia, owing to the fact that no elections are to be held there, and consequent absence of interest in political affairs, does not require the presence of a large force.

THE DEATH OF DR. GURLEY.

Rev. P. D. GURLEY, formerly Chaplain of the Senate, and pastor and intimate friend of President LINCOLN, died at the residence of Judge CASEY, in this city, this morning. He had been suffering for more than a year with chronic dyspepsia, which resulted in a malignant case of ulceration of the stomach. His funeral will take place on Sunday.

Before his death Dr. GURLEY dictated the following letter, which he wished read to his congregation, and which was done agreeably to his desire on Sunday morning last, at the church, New-York-avenue and Fourteenth-street, by Rev. Dr. COYLE:

To my Beloved People:

I am glad, in the providence of God, I am returned to the beloved people of my pastoral charge.

I know that my case is critical and my recovery not probable; but my heart's desire and prayer to God is that this affliction be sanctified and made a blessing to me and mine, to you and yours, and to the precious cause of Christ.

I am a great sufferer on this bed of sickness, and cannot see my dear friends, but I have peace in believing in Jesus, and can still commend them to Him whom I have hitherto so often and earnestly preached, and what is now specially needed is a spirit of prayer that this trial may be sanctified.

The question will soon be decided whether I am to depart and be with Christ, which is far better, or I be permitted to labor a little longer in the vineyard of the Lord. In any event, let us all say "The will of the Lord be done."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

THE CASE OF SURRATT.

It is not determined whether a new indictment shall be prepared against SURRATT in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court, *in banc*, on the points raised by the District-Attorney in his appeal from Judge WYLIE'S judgment. Meanwhile SURRATT is at large, no warrant having been issued for his arrest.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The meeting of the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, has been postponed until one week from next Monday.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Three Southern railroad Presidents, at a meeting held in Richmond yesterday, agreed on a new schedule, in order to secure more direct connections of northern and southern trains at Washington.

GOV. SMITH AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. SMITH, of Alabama, says the interviews between the President, the Legislative Committee and himself were of an agreeable character throughout, and that there is no truth in the statements to the contrary, and particularly as to reported conversations.

THE INDORSEMENT OF THE ALABAMA RESOLUTIONS.

The official copy of the resolutions of the Alabama Legislature is indorsed as follows:

First—Referred to the Honorable Secretary of War for consideration and action.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 29, 1868.

Second—Respectfully referred to Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding the Department of the South, for his action under the instructions from the Department, transmitted to Gen. MEADE Aug. 25, 1868.

It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon the Department Commander all the authority which the laws allow, and it is the wish of the President that within the limits of his lawful authority Major-Gen. MEADE exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 29, 1868.

Third—Respectfully transmitted to Gen. MEADE, commanding the Department of the South, for his guidance.

By command of Gen. GRANT.

(Signed) E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—THOMAS MCLEARY, L. F. PEPPER, JOHN R. RICHARDSON and SAMUEL MONTGOMERY for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; THOMAS E. HARRISON and A. LOWER, for the Twenty-third Pennsylvania; JAMES L. MILLER, Fifth Indiana; R. M. POLLOCK, Third Missouri; C. W. CAMPBELL, Seventh New-York; THOMAS DAVITT, CHARLES B. STRAIN, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; A. FRAZIER, First Pennsylvania; C. VANBOTT and H. J. HYNSWORTH, Eighth New-York; H. H. WALKER, First Ohio.

Gaugers—AARON ORDWAY, Fourth Massachusetts; W. J. PURNELL, Third Maryland; LEWIS WEIL, Kansas; L. M. REXFORD, Tenth Pennsylvania; W. JOHNSTONE, Fifth Kentucky; JOHN A. WHALEY, C. H. PHILLIPS, MALHON FIKE and GEORGE D. FISKE, Fifth California.

RECEIPTS OF REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount to $475,000; for the fiscal year to date, $40,650,890.

FENIAN PARADE.

A company of Fenians uniformed in green jackets, blue pants, carrying American and Fenian colors, to-day paraded the streets.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Canby, commanding this Department, announces in a general order the assignment of Capt. M. H. Stacy, of the Twelfth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Discharge Officer of this Department, *vice* Brevet Major-Gen. Carr, assigned to duty with his regiment.

The following changes in the Medical Department of the Navy have been made: Surgeon Samuel Jackson has been detached from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the South Pacific Squadron, and Surgeon A. A. Henderson is ordered to that duty. Surgeon John Wessersmith has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Cones has been detached from the Naval Station at Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon McClellan has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Assistant Surgeon George O. Allen has been ordered to Chelsea, Mass. Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, *vice* Jones, granted sick leave.

Gen. Gordon Granger started for Tennessee to-night. He will have temporary command of the Department of the Cumberland during Gen. THOMAS' attendance here on the Dyer Court of Inquiry.

Some of the Virginia troops having been removed to Tennessee, there are now only 1,500 in the latter State.

Louisiana Legislature—Report on the Action of the Registers.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee appointed to investigate the action of the Board of Registration made a report. The report says that the Board of Registers, of which WILLIAM BAKER is Chairman, has given instructions to the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State that are wholly unwarranted in theory and entirely beyond the law. That their action in refusing to recognize the naturalization papers from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts was wrong, the Board having no power to pass upon the validity of a judical act; and these instructions deprive persons of the benefit of Article No. 99 of the Constitution, which deprivation is unjust and clearly against the Constitution. The report was adopted.

Gen. BACON'S bill, confining Registrars within the law, was passed to the first reading, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $240,000 in treasure, $225,000 of which is for New-York.

Advices from the Ochotsk Sea to July 17 represents the weather as unusually favorable for fishing purposes.

The bark *Florence*, from Ochotsk, has arrived here, and brings 50,000 codfish, and reports having spoken the *Berinice* and *Kaira* with 100,000 codfish each.

A telegram from Victoria says the barks *Atlanta* and *Ocean* are ashore at Dungeness Spit. The *Ocean* will probably be a total loss.

The ship *Richard Busteed* sailed to-day for Liverpool.

Flour, $5 25@$6 25. Wheat, 85c.@$1 05. Legal tenders, 71.

The Laclede Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

There were two races at the Laclede Course to-day. The first was for the Butchers' and Drovers' Purse, mile heats, free for all, the first horse to have $200, and the second $100. The starters were *Jack Gamble*, *Pat. Cleburne*, *Little Mack* and *Jim Walker*. *Little Mack* won the race in straight heats, *Jack Gamble* taking the second purse. Time—1:51¼, 1:49.

The second race was for a sweepstakes of $500, for three-year olds, two mile heats. The Association added $100. The starters were *Sundown* and *Elgin*. *Sundown* won the race. Time—3:49¼, 3:54¼.

A Nitro-glycerine Explosion in Ohio—Train of Cars Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A train of ten cars of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was destroyed by fire, near Urbana, yesterday. The fire was caused by an explosion in the forward car, which is supposed to have contained nitro-glycerine. The engine was completely demolished. The engineer was seriously injured and the fireman slightly hurt. The cars were loaded with flour and pork. A house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by the concussion.

Robbery in Nashville—The Assassination of Gen. Hindman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A young man named R. S. CURD yesterday purchased a large amount of groceries in Front-row, and ordered them sent to the corner of Tennessee and Butler streets. This morning the merchants went with their bills, but failed to find either the goods or Mr. CURD.

ROBBINS, who was arrested here on a charge of assassinating Gen. HINDMAN, has been acquitted by the authorities at Helena. There is yet no clue to the murderer.

Delegates to England on the Northwest Territory Question—Change in the Canadian Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Sir GEO. E. CARTIER and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL have been formally appointed delegates to England on the subject of the Northwest Territory. They sail on the 3d proximo. The subject of the transfer of this territory was under consideration of the Cabinet council last night.

Senator AIKENS has been offered the seat in the Cabinet rendered vacant by the appointment of W. P. HOWLAND to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario.

Meeting of Workingmen in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A. W. PHELPS, of Connecticut, and E. HAYWARD, of Massachusetts, addressed a large meeting of the workingmen this evening. They were followed by THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the Democratic candidate for Congress from this city.

The International Cricket Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The International Cricket match was concluded to-day. The "All England Eleven" won after sharp play all round. The All England scored 109 in their first innings, and 71 in their second. The American Twenty-two scored 39 in their first innings, and 37 in their second.

Failure of the President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

E. V. ROBBINS, President of the Board of Trade, has failed. His liabilities are between $75,000 and $100,000. Speculation is supposed to be the cause of the failure. He to-day offered his resignation as President of the Board of Trade, but it is doubtful whether it will be accepted.

Agricultural Fairs.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The attendance at the State Fair to-day was very large and the receipts were about $6,000. Everything passed off pleasantly. The display in every department is fine and has never been surpassed. Premiums in some cases were announced. Rain commenced falling in the middle of the afternoon, and it has not yet ceased. Hopes are entertained that the weather to-morrow will be pleasant. Twenty thousand strangers are in the city to-night, and every railroad increases the number.

MORRISTOWN, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Fair commenced to-day. It is conducted by practical farmers, and is a Fair and not a race course. HEYDRICKS' steam plow will be tested by actual work in the field to-morrow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The annual Fair of the Minnesota Agricultural Society commenced yesterday. It promises to be the most successful Fair ever held in this State.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Wisconsin State Fair commenced to-day under favorable auspices.

Hon. Henry W. Williams Appointed to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Gov. GEARY, to-day, tendered to Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of this city, the position of Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. WILLIAM STRONG. Judge WILLIAMS has accepted the position.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of MARY MOHRMAN has resulted in a verdict that she came to her death from strangulation, after having been violated, at the hands of some person to the jury unknown.

The application made to the Supreme Court for permission to copy the names and vouchers for naturalization papers was granted this morning—the said copies to be made in the presence of the prothonotaries clerk. The object of the applicants is to publish the names, which was at first forbidden.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

JAMES K. CASKIE, a prominent tobacco merchant in this city, died to-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The game of base ball to-day between the Yale nine and the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for Yale. The score was 15 to 12. The game was very finely played, and much excitement was manifested over the result.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Cincinnati Base-Ball Club concluded their games here to-day by defeating the Olympics by a score of 41 to 20, in a game of seven innings.

In the game with the Keystones, yesterday, the Cincinnati Club was two ahead, but it being too dark to finish the ninth inning the game was called, which gave the game to the Keystones by two runs.

The Cincinnati Club left for New-York this evening.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Only three innings of the game of base ball between the Niagaras, of Buffalo, and the Excelsiors, of this city, were played this afternoon, the rain putting a stop to further play.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A telegram from Canal Commissioner DORN, dated at Fort Edward to-day, states that the breaks on the Champlain Canal have been repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

As a Democratic procession was passing the headquarters of the Grant and Colfax Club at Frankfort, this evening, a man named PATRICK SALMON drew a pistol. Officers HOWICKS and MCCLINTOCK attempted to arrest him, when he shot HOWICKS in the head and MCCLINTOCK in the face. Both were also badly beaten about the body.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A delegation of over 300 Massachusetts veterans left Boston to-night, under command of Brig.-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, to attend the Philadelphia Mass Convention. Other delegations will join *en route*, and the whole number will probably reach 800 or 1,000 men, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. BARTLETT. A great crowd thronged the streets and cheered the Boys in Blue as they started.

Literary and Personal Items.

Gen. MCCLELLAN remained almost the whole of yesterday at the house of his friend Mr. ALSOP, receiving the congratulations of a large number of personal friends, among whom were Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER and several others of his old companions in arms; also a deputation from the McClellan Legion, consisting of Col. H. S. CHATFIELD, Col. PIERSON, Capt. CURTIS and Capt. ACKERMANN. At 2:30 to-day he will receive a committee from the Common Council, President COMAN as Chairman, bearing a series of congratulatory resolutions, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his personal and political friends and admirers. On Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, he will receive a serenade from the McClellan Legion, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which will be followed by a grand torchlight procession.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* calls attention to a curious blunder of SHAKESPEARE'S. One of *Portia's* suitors—the Prince of Morocco—is represented as an African.

"Mislike me not," he says, "for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

The title of "Prince of Morocco" figures in the Italian story from which SHAKESPEARE evidently took the idea of the "Merchant of Venice." It was quite natural that an Englishman should have known only of the Morocco in Africa. Nevertheless, this was not probably the intention of the original story. Within a few miles of Venice, on the road to Treviso, and about ten miles south of that town, stood and still stands Morocco, the town and castle from which the Principality of Morocco takes its name.

Witty and caustic EMILE DE GIRARDIN recently described the Emperor as smoking all day, and finally becoming so dreamy that he finished by seeing all *couleur de rose*, and France triumphant, through a cloud of smoke. The evening before the Emperor quitted the Camp of Chalons he unexpectedly entered the mess-room of the regiment nearest to headquarters, and taking off his *kepi*, said, "*Ne vous dérangez pas, messieurs. permettez moi de fumer?*" They all, of course, said, "Of course, Sire; we wish we had some cigars worthy of your acceptance." "Thanks," added His Majesty; "I shall go on smoking, but do not tell EMILE DE GIRARDIN."

It is said that the library shelves of the British Museum, if placed in a continuous line, would extend no less than twenty-five miles. The accession of books keeps growing at the rate of about 20,000 volumes a year, or between fifty and sixty a day.

Recent French history has sprung suddenly into public interest in France. Touching the fatal 2d of December, one paper gravely states that the troops acted against the people in consequence of an order misconceived. "An aid-de-camp dashed up to ST. ARNAUD for instructions; the boulevards were up. ST. ARNAUD, who had a bad cold, could hardly speak for coughing. While trying to catch his breath he repeated twice, "*Ma sacrée toux !*" and off went the aide with the order, "*Massacrez tous !*,

JACOB VAN LENNEP is to have a monument. He was one of the most industrious and brilliant of modern Dutch writers; and one or two of his tales, of which he wrote a vast number, are well known in England through translations. In return, he translated into Dutch some of Shakespeare's plays, and certain selections from modern English poets. He was born in 1802; he died on the 25th of last month.

It is reported that a descendant of the Doges FOSCARI has lately been discovered at Venice, in the capacity of porter in the palace of his ancestors, and that a subscription, headed by VICTOR EMANUEL and his family, has been opened in Italy to ameliorate the condition of this obscure descendant of an illustrious house.

Mme. ANNA DE LAGRANGE, the celebrated *prima donna*, started on the 24th inst., from Europe, by the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for New-York. She is engaged by MAX STRAKOSCH.

It is rumored, says *Punch*, that CALCRAFT is engaged in compiling a history of hanging down to the date of the abolition of public executions. He intends to call it *The Decline of the British Hemp-ire.*

The long-missing Haistwell MS. of CHAUCER'S *Canterbury Tales* has turned up in the direction of Canterbury, not far from the old pilgrim route, at Chipstead Park, near Sevenoaks. Mr. FURNIVAL has been allowed to inspect it on behalf of the Early English Text Society.

The Berlioz Electric Light.

The marvel of the town just now is an electric light which is displayed every night from the French steamer *St. Laurent*, of the Générale Transatlantique Company's line, at the foot of Morton-street. This light is more powerful than anything of the kind ever before exhibited, and when its rays are concentrated upon anything, either upon the shore or the river, the object is illuminated as much as if it stood in the light of the sun. The inventor is M. BERLIOZ, of Paris, who has received permission from the directors of the French Steamship Company to place his apparatus on board the *St. Laurent* in order to show the adaptability of the light to the purposes of ocean navigation. Capt. BOCANDE, of the *St. Laurent*, is enthusiastic in praise of the invention, and exhibits it to inquirers with great cheerfulness. He has tested its power in the docks at Havre, in the roadstead at Brest, on the voyage across the Atlantic, and at the pier in this City, and feels convinced that one of its uses on steamships would entirely prevent danger of collision at sea. The brilliant rays of light will penetrate the densest fog as well as the blackest darkness, revealing the course of the vessel so great a distance in advance that ample time would be given to change the direction of the ship if an emergency made it necessary. Another advantage of the light is to be found in the fact, that by its use the hold of a ship or the engine-room may be illuminated at night, and the work of loading and repairing, or any other kind of labor, be carried on with as great facility as by daylight. Where dispatch is of so great importance in the management of a steamship line, this is a feature of much value in the invention. In addition to these good points, there is a third, which is also of great advantage. By means of the light a code of night signals might be established which could be interpreted with greater ease than any existing system of day signals.

The light is exhibited from the bridge of the steamer, and, being set on a pivot, may be turned in an instant upon any part of the ship, aloft as well as on deck, upon buildings on shore and upon craft passing on the river, throwing the smallest objects out into a brightness clearer than noonday, an effulgence which is startling by contrast with the surrounding darkness. Directed upon a vessel half way across the Hudson River, the light bathes her in a luminous halo, which enables the observer not only to see everything upon her deck, but also to fancy that he can detect the astonishment depicted upon the faces of the crew at being thus suddenly suffused with an illumination so powerful. An ingenious arrangement of the electric force permits, also, the instantaneous extinguishing of the light on the bridge and its appearance at the same moment in the fore-top. The only objection to this wonderful light is the price of the apparatus, and this, perhaps, will for a time prevent its general adoption on steamships. The mechanism, lenses, &c., of the light on the *St. Laurent* cost $3,000 in gold, but it is hoped that this amount may be reduced to $2,400. The cost of supplying the electric force is estimated at twelve cents an hour, which is not by any means expensive.

A large number of steamship agents, shipping merchants, sea Captains, and others interested in the subject, have visited the *St. Laurent* and witnessed the exhibition, giving the light their unqualified approval.

It would be a good thing to use this light in Broadway, Fifth-avenue and other prominent streets. Four of the capacity of that on the *St. Laurent* would illuminate Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-street as brilliantly as the sunlight, and add vastly to the convenience and attractiveness of the street.

POLICE TRIALS.

Large Calendar of Citizens' Complaints—An Outrage on Citizens—Unaccountable Tendency of Citizens' Heads to Run Against Officers' Clubs.

Yesterday was devoted by the Police Commissioners to the hearing of complaints by citizens against policemen. Mr. ACTON presided, as usual. The calendar comprised thirty cases; and the large and motley crowd of witnesses—black and white, and of all nations—strikingly exemplified the cosmopolitan character of this City. In several cases the evidence disclosed the fact that officers had made an unjustifiable use of the club, opening a certain prospect of some vacancies in the Department.

A BAD CASE.

MICHAEL COLLINS, a patrolman of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct in clubbing a colored man and firing a pistol at him. JOHN C. AUGUSTUS, the complainant, and other witnesses, testified that he was on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, talking with a couple of friends, when the officer ordered him away. As he was moving off the officer followed and began clubbing him, saying, "You niggers has had your own way long enough, and I will put a stop to it." The colored man ran round the corner and went into a hall way in Laurens-street, the officer shouting, "stand, you black son —— or I will shoot you!" and as the complainant reached the door, the officer fired off too pistol shots which took effect in the casing of the door.

The officer's excuse for firing could hardly have been less satisfactory; he said that he fired at the bridge of the stoop to discharge his pistol. It is a matter for grave consideration whether a patrolman in the performance of his ordinary duties should carry a pistol. Evidently a man like COLLINS is unfit to carry even a club.

Another charge, still more aggravated, if possible, was preferred against the same officer by CHARLES COOK, who keeps a meat and provision store at No. 47 Thompson-street. It appears that at about 10 o'clock one evening a woman requested COLLINS to go and make an arrest of her husband, who had threatened to kill her. COLLINS refused to go, calling the woman a "dirty slut," "gin pig," &c. COOK, who had heard cries of murder at the premises where the woman lived, remonstrated with the officer, and went away. A few minutes after COLLINS went to COOK'S store and inquired for him. He was not in. The officer subsequently saw COOK on the opposite side of the street and said to him, "If I catch you on the corner I will take you in;" Cook said, "That is my place of business—I have to go on the corner to get into my shop;" witness continued: "I went across the street; the officer followed me; I put up my left arm to show him where I lived; he up with his club and struck me, breaking my arm; he took me to the Station-house where I was immediately discharged." Complainant produced a physician's certificate to substantiate his allegations as to the extent of the injuries inflicted on him.

Mr. ACTON'S remarks indicated that COLLINS' services on the Police would immediately terminate.

A FIZZLE.

The complaints against Patrolmen CORR, SEYMOUR and REYNOLDS for improperly receiving money, which have been adjourned several times to allow Sergt. HIGGINS to get testimony, came on again. As legal evidence the testimony adduced amounted to nothing. Indeed the same may be said as to moral evidence as applicable to the cases of SEYMOUR and REYNOLDS.

HOW HEADS AND CLUBS COLLIDE.

It was a little curious that in several cases where complainants had been struck on the head by officers' clubs, that the defendants severally affirmed that the blow was directed to some other part of the person, but a motion of the head of the citizen brought it directly in contact with the locust. Decisions in the cases will be had after the testimony has been laid before the full Board.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County—Murder Trials at the Present Term.

Yesterday the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County resumed its session, presided over by Judge BARNARD, with whom were associated Judge ROBERT COCHRAN and the Justices of the Sessions. There were a number of murder cases upon the calendar, several of which were called to the attention of the Court.

THE JEFFERDS MURDER.

The case of The People *vs.* THOS. BURNS, *alias* Brick, or Brickley, and GEO. WHITTINGTON, for the killing of CHAS. M. JEFFERDS, in the Sing Sing Prison, on the 14th of May last, having been set down for yesterday morning, and that fact generally published, the Court-house was crowded at an early hour by parties eager to obtain a glimpse of the prisoners. The witnesses, who are nearly all convicts, arrived from Sing Sing by the first morning train. The convicts, to the number of about thirty, attended by one-half the entire prison guard, and chained to each other by wrists and ankles and clad in felon's garb, walked up from the depot to the jail, followed by crowds of curious people. BURNS and WHITTINGTON were attired in civilian's dress, and seemed to be very hopeful of the favorable issue of their trial.

When the accused were arraigned, District-Attorney BATES addressed the Court, and stated that it would be impossible to go on with the trial, as Mr. FORREST, the agent of the Sing Sing Prison, and a very material witness for the prosecution, was sick, and would not be able to attend this week.

Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, leading counsel for the defence, opposed the adjournment of the matter. His clients, he said, had lain in close cells, with only a day's exercise in the corridors since May last, and he urged that further delay would be very unjust to them. He did not deem Mr. FORREST'S evidence to be of the least importance, for that gentleman saw nothing of the circumstances attending the deed, and knew only what he had been told by others. RHODES, a convict, who reported to Mr. FORREST all that the latter knew of the case, was present and could answer fully. Besides, if the case should go over to another term, several of the witnesses for the defence would be lost, as their sentences would have expired before that time. Then, it had been very troublesome to bring so many convicts from Sing Sing to White Plains, and it was not desirable that that task should be twice imposed if it were not absolutely necessary.

Mr. BATES reasserted his opinion as to the importance of Mr. FORREST'S testimony, and again urged a postponement.

Mr. TOWNSEND overcame the difficulty by offering to allow the testimony of Mr. FORREST to be taken at Sing Sing by an agent of the District-Attorney, and read in Court without cross-examination.

The District-Attorney refused to entertain the suggestion, and in the course of his further remarks indulged in a series of personalities toward his opponent, who, with his accustomed coolness, ignored the insulting allusions to himself, and succeeded in carrying his point, the Judge ordering the prosecution to proceed with the case at once. It was afterward mutually arranged that the trial should not be commenced until this morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. G. GALLAGHER assists Mr. TOWNSEND in the defence.

THE FORT SCHUYLER MURDER.

After the noon recess of the Court Sergt. JOHN DORAN, of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Artillery, was arraigned for complicity in the murder of ELLEN HICKS, at Westchester, early on the morning of the 2d of August, 1866.

The circumstances of the killing have been so often detailed in the TIMES, that only a brief mention of them will be necessary to recall the facts to the reader's mind. Late on the night of the 1st of August, the prisoner, with three other soldiers from Fort Schuyler, went into a drinking saloon at Throg's Neck, and after becoming greatly intoxicated, had an altercation with a man named ELLIOTT, who resided in the village of Westchester, midway on the road from the saloon to the Fort. The fight ended in the breaking of ELLIOTT'S arm, immediately after which the injured man fled to his home. The soldiers hurried to their quarters, and being reinforced by two others—one of whom, Corp. THOS. FITZGERALD, took a loaded musket with him—they went to ELLIOTT'S house, and after forcing an entrance thereto, and failing to find the man upon whom they desired to be revenged, they started again for the Fort. As they were passing from the court-yard adjoining the building, FITZGERALD raised his gun, and deliberately aiming it at Miss ELLEN, who, with her sister, stood in the door-way of a rear house whither they had been attracted by the noise of the breaking in of ELLIOTT'S door, he fired, and the unfortunate girl, receiving the shot, fell dead at her sister's feet. The assailants then fled to the Fort, where they were arrested on the following morning. One of the six was afterward discharged, and three were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th prox. The names of the condemned are THOMAS FITZGERALD, CHARLES BURKE and MICHAEL J. CANTY.

The prisoner, who is an amiable-looking man of about 30 years of age, sat beside his counsel, attired in his uniform, and evincing a deep interest in the proceedings. A list of 150 talesmen was called by the clerk, but out of that number only six jurors were obtained. The Judge ordered a new panel for the morning, whereupon Mr. MCKEON interposed an objection, urging that the entire jury must be drawn from one panel. The Court decided otherwise, but noted counsel's objection.

OTHER CASES.

Counsel for CALVIN M. NORTHUP, charged with having poisoned his wife, moved that his client be tried at the present term, or else discharged on his own recognizance. He had been tried three times—the first and second juries disagreed, and the third convicted him. The case being appealed, the verdict was reversed and a new trial ordered. He had been under arrest for eighteen months, his health was very poor, and he was in need of a change of air and scene. The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court refused to allow it.

THOMAS BAXTER, charged with killing a fellow-workman named JAMES COONEY, in a foundry at Peekskill, on the 7th of July last, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The men were engaged in a drunken quarrel at the time, when the prisoner struck the deceased upon the head with a stick, producing a fatal wound. There was evidently no intention to kill, and the Judge therefore accepted the plea and remanded BAXTER for sentence.

JOHN FOGLE was arraigned for the murder of ALEXANDER BURNS, at Yonkers, on the 27th of June last. He pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded for trial.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

BILLIARDS.

Contest Between Deery and Foster—The Latter the Winner.

At Irving Hall last night about six hundred gentlemen assembled to witness a contest at the three-ball game of billiards between JOHN DEERY and MELVIN FOSTER, both experts of the first-class, and each claiming special excellence at the style of play fixed upon. The stake contended for was $500; the number of points 300, the table a second size carom of PHELAN & COLLENDER'S make, and the balls two and three-eighths inches in diameter. There was but little betting, and that at the long odds of 100 to 30 in favor of FOSTER. This odds was given after the game had been in progress about an hour. At the start there was no betting. Everybody thought well of FOSTER'S chances, and everybody wished to invest in his name. The lead was won by DEERY. At the third inning FOSTER, who was extremely fortunate in getting the balls into favorable positions, made a run of 19. This placed him ahead—21 to 7. The lead thus secured he never lost. The fifteenth inning found him standing at 42, while DEERY was but 19. At the twentieth inning FOSTER was 53 and DEERY 26. At the thirtieth inning the game was 81 to 45 in FOSTER'S favor. At the forty-fifth FOSTER had reached 154, while DEERY was but 60. With a run of 11, made in the fifty-fifth inning, FOSTER advanced himself to 183, his lead now being 109 points. The sixty-fourth inning gave DEERY his best run, (24,) making the game 115 for him to 208 for his opponent. It was now 100 to 10 in FOSTER'S favor, and in fourteen innings more, greater odds than that named could have been had for the mere asking, as FOSTER, while having but 66 to get, was 100 ahead. At the one hundred and second inning FOSTER was 287, and DEERY 102; and in the one hundred and seventh inning he completed his score of 300, beating DEERY 116. The winner's average was 2 4-5th, and his best runs were 40, 19 and 16. As is always the case at Irving Hall, which has a spring floor, the table was continually out of level, inclining now to this side and anon to that. This interfered materially with the play. As a general thing the unsteadiness was to FOSTER'S advantage, his second largest run being chiefly due to a swerving of the balls from their true course. Aside from this, he made several "scratches," while for DEERY there was no such luck, and indeed none whatever. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that both in judgment and execution, FOSTER outplayed his antagonist from start to finish, and his victory was well deserved.

Testimonial to Henry Keep.

True merit seldom fails to receive proper acknowledgment, and only needs that time be given for the development of such appreciation as is likely to form a proper estimate of its value. Mr. HENRY KEEP, a gentleman well and favorably known in railroad circles for his shrewdness and success in the conduct of business, has just been the recipient, at the hands of some of his friends, of a magnificent gold service, weighing in all one hundred and thirty-seven ounces of solid gold, of the value of $5,000 in gold. The service consists of a pitcher, two goblets and a waiter. On either side of the pitcher is a *fac simile* of a stock certificate of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company representing 5,000 shares; on front is a fine likeness of Mr. KEEP, said to be perfect, and surmounting the handle is a full-sized golden bee, which the spectator is to understand as indicating how Mr. KEEP has improved "each shining hour" in advancing the interests of those most deeply concerned in the well-being of the Railroad Company alluded to. This bee can be unscrewed from its resting-place and worn as a breast-pin. On one side of the goblets are "H. K., August, 1868," in monogram, and on the opposite side, in monogram, "R. H. and J. M. S.," the initials of the gentlemen who make the presentation. In the centre of the waiter is an admirable representation of the Michigan Southern, and the Northern Indiana Railroads Depot, at Chicago, and overhanging each train of cars the initials of the companies respectively. The whole constitutes a noble example to mechanism and art, the engraving having been executed with great care and precision. BROWN & SPALDING, the manufacturers, are entitled to credit for the fine taste and appropriateness of design displayed in the preparation of this fine service. They have also on exhibition at their store, a solid silver waiter and tea-service presented by other friends. This is valued at $3,000, and is an excellent specimen of modern taste, creditable alike to maker and the donors. Mr. KEEP is a progressive and industrious railroad man, who has earnestly and discreetly managed the affairs of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Michigan Southern, the Northern Indiana and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, largely enhancing the value of their stock from the date of his connection with them, increasing public confidence in the roads and their general management. The testimonials described are intended to duly mark the appreciation on the part of friends of the great results of Mr. KEEP'S industry, enterprise and business tact.

Arrest of a Notorious Boarding-house and Hotel Thief.

Detective TIEMANN, of the Central Office, has for some days been on the lookout for one EUGENE MURPHY, who was wanted for a forgery committed in Philadelphia, and he obtained information which led him to suppose that the fugitive had taken rooms at a boarding-house in Lafayette-place. The detective paid a visit to the house yesterday evening and inquired for MURPHY, who was not to be found, though he discovered that the man he supposed to be MURPHY had given the name of STEWART, and as the name sounded familiar as one of the cognomens of a notorious boarding-house thief, he concluded to arrest the fellow on suspicion. When he came to search the prisoner Detective TIEMANN found a meerschaum pipe in STEWART'S possession, and a pawn-ticket for another, both having been stolen from Mr. WRIGHT'S boarding-house at No. 47 West Eleventh-street. Besides these there were a large number of pawn-tickets for various articles, and a list of seventy-seven boarding houses, several of which were checked off as "called." A brass check from Earle's Hotel, and a paper check for a coat from the Metropolitan Hotel was also found on his person. After locking up his prisoner at Police Headquarters the detective visited Earle's Hotel, and found there a large number of pass keys, which were taken in charge, as were also two sleeve-buttons made from American silver quarters, marked "F." The prisoner's real name is JOHN WALTER SHEPPARD, *alias* Yeomans, *alias* Gay, *alias* Stewart. Under the name of Yeomans he sold a piece of amber to a boarding-house keeper, who on endeavoring to sell it to Mr. KALDENBERG, the pipe manufacturer, was astonished to find that the amber had been stolen from the firm's premises.

The Irish Emigrant Society and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The officers of the Irish Emigrant Society visited Ward's Island yesterday to make the tour of the institutions. They were received by Hon. JULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Commissioners LOUTREL, O'GORMAN and MCELROY, General Superintendent Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, and Mr. WELLS, Superintendent of the Island. Some forty gentlemen in all inspected the departments, all of whom expressed their unqualified approval of the management of the institutions and their satisfaction at the healthy condition of the inmates. Having completed their tour, the visitors dined with the Commissioners, whose caterer came in for his share of the commendations. Among the gentlemen present who paid their first visit to the island, were Mr. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, THOMAS P. RYAN, of Charleston, S. C.; and ALFRED KEAPP, of California. Addresses were made by the venerable President of the Board of Emigration—Mr. VERPLANCK—and by Messrs. LOUTREL and O'GORMAN, setting forth the growth of the labors of the Commission and of the institutions under their charge, and the anxious character of the duties called for. Hearty commendation of the services of General Superintendent CASSERLY was given by each Commissioner in his remarks. The Irish and German Emigrant Societies were toasted, and the usual complimentary personal toasts passed round until 5 P. M., when the party returned to the City, having spent a pleasant and instructive afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRIEF ITEMS.—THOS. SCOTT, aged 49, and a resident of Williamsburg, accidentally cut himself severely on the foot with a broadaxe, while at work in Welch's ship-yard, at the foot of Sixth-street, East River. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.....ADAM KELLER, a scavanger, aged 58, of No. 405 East Houston-street, fell from his cart on Tuesday night and fractured a leg. He is now at Bellevue Hospital....Early yesterday morning EDWARD TRACY and JOHN DEVINE, both of 35 Baxter-street, quarrelled about a trifling matter, when TRACY bit off a portion of DEVINE'S lip, and the latter stabbed his opponent in the hand with a chisel. Both were arrested....ROBERT TEED, aged 14, while at work in the silk factory of WILLIAM MCFARLAND, in Yonkers, yesterday, was caught by the machinery and had an arm broken....DEBORAH CLEGG, aged 12, was run over by a horse and wagon driven by JOSEPH ROBINSON....OTTO ROSENBERG was thrown from a light wagon in Avenue C, and sustained a fracture of an arm, beside other injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MINOR ITEMS.—An infant, 2 months old, was found dead in the alleyway of No. 1 Bond-street.... CATHARINE ROCHEBAUCH, aged 37 years, fell from the third-story window of No. 165 Chrystie-street, and sustained severe injuries....EDWARD WHEELER, aged 12, of Eighty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, fell or jumped off a Harlem up-train, at Seventy-eighth-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home....JOHN WIELLIE, aged 43 years, and a native of Scotland, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 201 West Twenty-fourth-street.... JAMES LOUGHRAN was thrown from a light wagon, yesterday, in Harlem-lane, and sustained a contused wound on the temple....JOHN LEONARD, while at work, yesterday, in Sixty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, blasting rocks, was fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

VOLKSFEST.—A vast assemblage gathered yesterday at Landmann's Hamilton Park, to witness and participate in the exercises of the last day of the Volksfest. The day was pleasant, and the programme being the commemoration of historical events connected with Fatherland, was pleasingly carried out, all seeming to enjoy themselves fully. The picturesque appearance of the children attracted considerable attention, and many of them were photographed. The games for their amusement followed. The festival closed with a banquet in the evening.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 7:15 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the dyeing establishment of HUGH GANTNER, in rear of Nos. 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth-street. The flames are supposed to have originated from a Democratic sky-rocket passing through a window. The damage occasioned to the building, owned by JAS. BAKER, was about $4,000; covered by an insurance of $1,000. The damage to the stock is not known; insured for $5,000 in the Niagara, Relief, Phoenix and Williamsburg Companies.

PICNIC OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders held a picnic yesterday at Jones' Wood. The day being pleasant, thousands were present to enjoy the pleasures of the occasion. The sports of the day were opened by an old Scotch reel, followed by a variety of games, in which the competitors acquitted themselves with credit.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN MYRTLE-AVENUE.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out about 12½ o'clock, in the stable of WILLIAM FITTEN, at the corner of Nostrand and Myrtle-avenue. The building which is owned by Mrs. AGNES BOERUM, was almost entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $400; no insurance. Mr. FITTEN'S loss on stock, &c., amounted to $800; insured in the Montauk Insurance Company. The adjoining house, owned by Mrs. BOERUM, was damaged to the amount of $1,500; insured in the Atlantic.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second story of the house-furnishing establishment of ROBERT J. POWELL, No. 104 Fulton-street. The damage sustained amounted to about $500, covered by insurance in the Long Island, Nassau, Montauk, Continental and Etna (of Hartford) Companies.

KINGS COUNTY INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed 720 Election Inspectors and Canvassers. It was stated at a Tanners' meeting recently that the Supervisors intended to make their appointments in such a manner as to make it possible to arrange that the Republican ticket would not exceed a limited number of votes.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New-York City for all those of their employes who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employes, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 1.*

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

"There's Health in the Breeze."

And as you ride along with your sick wife over the country road that overlooks the green fields, the waving grain, the growing corn, and the fresh and fragrant shrubbery that adorn the way, have you observed the Sumach among them with its little scarlet berry? Did you know of its marvelous *medicinal qualities*, you would examine it with great interest.

The U. S. RHUS MFG. CO. have, by expensive and scientific experiments, succeeded in extracting the virtues of the berry in the form of a delicious wine for the invalid and sick. Physicians of eminence are prescribing it for their patients, and with great benefit, in cases of Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Debility, and as a Tonic Refrigerant in Fevers, and for Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia. Depot No. 600 Greenwich-street, New-York. For sale by druggists.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

303—404.

GILLOTT'S PENS.

Just received,
Fresh supplies of the above popular numbers.
For sale to the trade.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
No. 91 John-st.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Ladies' French Walking Boots—At BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—EELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, M. E. Elmendorf, by Rev. Dr. Seward, JOSEPH H. ANDERSON, of Yonkers, to HATTIE EUGENIE, daughter of the late Marcellus Eells.

EMMET—TEMPLE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Christ Church, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, RICHARD S. EMMET to CATHARINE TEMPLE, eldest daughter of the late Col. Robert E. Temple.

SPENCER—KIRTLAND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, New-York City, on Monday morning, Sept. 28, by Rev. Dr. Scott, HORATIO N. SPENCER to ANNA E. KIRTLAND, daughter of Isaac B. Kirtland, Esq. No cards.

STONE—BURNET.—At the American Church, rue Bayard, Paris, on Monday, July 20, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., Mr. J. FOULKE STONE, of New-York, to Miss MARY G. BURNET, daughter of R. W. Burnet, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOWNSEND—MULLIGAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Trinity Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Dr. Warren, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ingersol, CHARLES TOWNSEND, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. MULLIGAN, of Buffalo.

HULL—WINNE.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. Thomas Sewell, D. D., EDWIN W. HULL, of Brooklyn, to Miss GUSSIE WINNE, of the former place. No cards.

VOORHIS—GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Clark, CALVIN VOORHIS to SARAH E. GILBERT, daughter of Dr. H. S. Gilbert, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Rev. JAMES B. CRANE, son of the late Rev. John R. Crane, D. D., of Middletown, Conn., in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 142 Broad-st., on Monday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, MARGRETTA A., youngest daughter of William and Eliza Donald.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. M. Kimball, No. 115 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FISK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, MARVIN RODMAN, infant son of D. C. and Kate Fisk.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 294 South 2d-st., Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HENDRICK.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM HENDRICK, aged 83 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles S. Glover, East 84th-st., near Avenue A, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, JAMES A. JOHNSON, son of James and Mary S. Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 160 9th-av.

KERR.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Sept. 28, of consumption, REBECCA CARLETON, wife of Adam Kerr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 8th-st., near Fulton-av., on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

MOEK.—In Harrisburg, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, of typhoid fever, KATE, wife of Col. Oscar A. Moek, U. S. A., and daughter of Gen. Justin Dimick, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The opening exercises for the regular Winter Session of the above institution will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7½ o'clock.

The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES W. MCLANE, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

BUTTER COMPOUND.—A SMALL QUANTITY of this pure mixture will make two pounds of excellent butter from one quart of milk. Boxes of $1 and $2 each. Apply to the (Original) Patent Butter Company, No. 104 John-st., Room No. 8.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHOENIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

GAS FIXTURES.—NEW DESIGNS IN CHANDELIERS, very elegant, at moderate prices. Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 3 to 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS & CO.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER.
CONTENTS:
I.—Instructions to Railway Travelers.
II.—Railways and their Progress.
III.—Anecdotes of Travel.
IV.—Index to 6,000 Towns.
V.—One Hundred Maps.
VI.—New Time Tables.

For sale by all News Agents, Booksellers, and on the cars throughout the United States.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

PUBLISHERS' SALE.
BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
THIS DAY.
THURSDAY, OCT. 1,
at 10½ o'clock, a choice collection of standard English and American books. Many superb illustrated works, in firm bindings.
Catalogues now ready.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.—Immense Catalogue, No. 19, free; send a stamp; 15,000 Magnificent English Books at our price; 100,000 Scientific History, &c., Books, &c., at your price; 250,000 Scrap Prints, &c., at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st.

BARBE BLEUE LIBRETTO—CONTAINING French and English words and music of the principal airs. Price 30c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

For nine weeks, commencing with the issue of Sept. 16, we will send the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Clubs, by mail, at the following rates:

5 Copies to one address	$1 35
9 Copies to one address	2 25
20 Copies to one address	4 60
50 Copies to one address	10 50
100 Copies to one address	20 00

The papers in all cases to be sent to one address. If the papers are to be sent to names of subscribers, ten cents per copy in addition must be sent. Payable always in advance.

Every Republican should see that at least one copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is placed in the hands of an honest Democrat. Every Grant and Colfax Club should subscribe for at least 100 copies for gratuitous distribution. Let the remaining days of the canvass be quickened with the enthusiasm a glorious cause and the expectation of a brilliant victory should inspire. It is now the duty of the earnest Republican to endeavor to reach the careless and the undecided, and to do our share in this work we propose to send the paper the remaining weeks of the campaign as above.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

CENTRAL
GRISWOLD AND CORNELL
CAMPAIGN CLUB.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
23d-st. and Broadway.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER,
Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING.
Seats reserved for ladies.

THOMAS MURPHY, President
A. H. KEECH, J. J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman Executive Committee.

RECEPTION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Grand demonstration in honor of the return of the first soldier of the Republic,
Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

A serenade and marching review will be given to Gen. George B. McClellan, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The Marshals of the various McClellan organizations, and all other clubs, associations and companies desirous of joining in the grand ovation to the great Commander of the Army of the Potomac, will report to the Grand Marshal, at Masonic Hall, this (Thursday) evening, between the hours of 7 and 10, and after 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

By order of the Grand Marshal.
H. S. CHATFIELD, Adjutant-General.

TRAIN FOR CONGRESS.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District, (Vlith, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards,) favorable to the election of
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
to Congress, will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Several prominent speakers and friends of Irish nationality will be present.
"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

NOTICE TO CLUBS.

Lanterns, torches, caps, capes, flags, badges, medals, &c., can be had at lowest prices, and without delay, at Campaign Headquarters, No. 98 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for price list or call and examine.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.
ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE GRAND PARADE OF THE OFFICERS, Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the Union in honor of the return to his country of Major-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, our old well-beloved Commander-in-Chief, will take place FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Grand Marshal Gen. J. HENRY HOBART WARD, will have charge of the arrangements for the procession.

We earnestly and cordially invite all organizations in this and adjacent cities, who desire to attest their devotion to Gen. McClellan as a military commander, and also as their former candidate for the Presidency, to unite with us on this important occasion.

By order of
Col. CHAS. H. PIERSON, President.
Major E. DONALDSON.
Capt. C. T. MCCLENACHAN.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Reading-room No. 464 3d-av., at 8 o'clock. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq., Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, and others will address the meeting. Singing by the Grant Glee Club.
E. C. JOHNSON, President.
SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD GRANT AND Colfax Club holds a grand mass meeting every Thursday evening, in their new and spacious hall, Nos. 721 and 723 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts. The speakers for the night are ADDISON BROWN Vice-President; Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, CHAS. S. ST. CLAIR, and others.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND; BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.
THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine cables, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 800 miles between the following ports, viz.:
Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wau-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hangchean, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000; Total, 5,910,000.
These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.
The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.
No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.
Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. B. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

STATE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Sept. 22, 1868.
To Holders of North Carolina Bonds:
The State of North Carolina will resume regular payment of interest on her debt on 1st of October, 1868.
Holders may receive payment of their interest falling due on that date at the office of Messrs. SOULTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, Financial Agents of the State, or at this office.
The interest authorized to be paid is as follows:
(1.) Interest due Oct. 1, 1868, and afterward, on bonds dated prior to May 20, 1861.
(2.) Interest due Oct. 1, 1868, and afterward, on bonds dated since May 20, 1865, whether issued under authority of the late provisional or present permanent government.
PAST-DUE BONDS AND INTEREST.
Interest becoming due on 1st of July, 1868, and prior to that date, on bonds dated before May 20, 1861, and since May 20, 1865, will not be paid in money, but will be funded into new six per cent. coupon bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1868, and running thirty years, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. Soutter & Co., in New-York.
Mutilated or scratched bonds may be exchanged for any of the aforesaid Oct. 1, 1868, bonds; but this does not apply to those coupon bonds which have been registered on the books of the Treasury Department, duly witnessed by the Public Treasurer, unless regularly transferred to bearer or to the holder.
Past due bonds, with interest until Oct. 1, 1868, may be exchanged for new bonds of the same (Oct. 1, 1868) date.
Certificates for balances due holders on such exchanges will be given, exchangeable for bonds as aforesaid.
The privileges of the exchanges above mentioned will expire on 1st October, 1869.
D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST COUPONS FROM THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1; also the Interest Coupons from the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at this office.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1868.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY due 1st October next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after 1st prox.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SAFE INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
100,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
These Bonds are for only fifty ₩ cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.
The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.
For further particulars inquire of
KETCHAM & CLARK, BANKERS,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

NORTH CAROLINA PAST DUE COUPONS bought and sold at best rates.
MANNING & DEFOREST,
Bankers and dealers in Southern securities,
No. 19 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, } Agents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.
The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
SEPT. 30, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1868.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1868, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railway Company will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating the following certificates of stocks, viz.: Central National Bank, New-York City, No. 208, 15 shares; No. 768, 5 shares; No. 2,774, 5 shares. Grocers' National Bank, New-York City, No. 211, 10 shares; No. 225, 30 shares. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York City, No. 456, 10 shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862. Commerce Fire Insurance Company, New-York City, No. 97, 10 shares, July 7, 1859. Lamar Fire Insurance Company, No. 331, 6 shares, Feb. 1, 1859; No. 401, 3 shares, March 15, 1860. Bucannan Farm Oil Company, No. 1,031, 250 shares, Oct. 26, 1864. Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 164, 250 shares, Sept. 1, 1864. People's Petroleum Company, No. 226, 900 shares, May 22, 1865. All the above securities stand in the name of L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer, and made application in due form for new certificates.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—THE books for transfer of Mariposa Certificates will be closed on Oct. 1 until further notice. Parties desiring to convert Mariposa Securities into Certificates Secured under the trust, will please make application prior to that date.
MARK BRUMAGIN, JOHN A. STEWART. } Trustees.
No. 34 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN,
No. 30 Broad-st.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. bonds of the Piedmont Railroad Company, of Virginia, falling due Oct. 1, 1868, will be paid at this office.
SOUTTER & CO.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Portland Water Company, maturing the 1st of October, a. c., will be paid on presentation at our office in gold.
L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH stock for sale by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	112	112¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅝	108⅞	10-40 Registered	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	112½	112⅝	10-40 Coupon	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109⅝	Gold	141⅜	141½
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅞	110	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99½	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	107⅞	108			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
President—ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH.
Vice-President—WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer—RICHARD J. THORNE.
Secretary—C. A. HARPER.
Counsel—VOSE & McDANIEL.
TRUSTEES.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company, New-York.
RICHARD J. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York.
Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Supreme Court, Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. WILLIAM D. SNOW, New-York.
SAMUEL U. F. ODELL, Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.
Hon. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs of the Port of New-York.
H. F. SPAULDING, Spaulding, Hunt & Co., N. Y.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, Chas. M. Connolly & Co., N. Y.
JOHN H. MORTIMER, Mortimer & Debost, N. Y.
WM. H. GUION, Williams & Guion, N. Y.
RUFUS R. GRAVES, R. R. Graves & Co., N. Y.
ELISHA BROOKS, Brooks Brothers, N. Y.
JOHN S. LYLE, Lord & Taylor, N. Y.
ALFRED NELSON, William & Alfred Nelson, N. Y.
WM. F. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
JOHN W. MASURY, Masury & Whiton, N. Y.
HENRY M. TABER, C. C. & H. M. Taber, N. Y.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.
EDWARD BURCKHARD, with Christ, Jay & Co., N. Y.
A. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
CHARLES T. SHEPARD, President Board of Trade, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ALLEN MUNROE, President National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE W. CUYLER, President National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.
JAMES N. MATTHEWS, Editor and Proprietor *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.
N. C. SIMONS, Simons & Crissey, Buffalo, N. Y.
HORACE S. WALBRIDGE, President Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
T. J. S. FLINT, Flint & Co., New-York, and Flint, Thompson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, President Niagara County National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.
EMERY WENDELL, Cashier First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. O. NOBLE, President Keystone National Bank, Erie, Penn.
H. M. FLAGLER, Rockfeller, Andrews & Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM BLAIR, Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
ANGUS SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. D. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich.
We are authorized to sell the residue of the stock of this Company.
The lines will be completed to Chicago by the 1st of October.
Now in connection with all the Eastern States, and will, shortly, be in connection with all the commercial centres of the country with no unprofitable branches.
A paying business already secured, and the proceeds of the remaining stock are to be expended in further extensions of the lines, and additional wires to meet the demands of business. This stock is offered on liberal terms.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 1, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of section seven of an act authorizing a war loan, approved May 10, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the National Insurance Bank, in Detroit, on the first day of January, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.
NUMBERS.

9,	147,	282,	466,	568,	738,	806,	923,	1,000,
17,	190,	286,	472,	575,	739,	818,	924,	1,004,
29,	196,	293,	478,	616,	743,	819,	927,	1,016,
30,	201,	309,	484,	634,	750,	827,	928,	1,020,
39,	2[illegible]3,	312,	490,	643,	753,	855,	931,	1,021,
50,	205,	315,	494,	651,	755,	856,	934,	1,023,
64,	209,	325,	497,	652,	759,	859,	935,	1,026,
81,	210,	328,	513,	654,	762,	869,	94[illegible],	1,029,
94,	229,	329,	521,	677,	772,	881,	947,	1,032,
114,	234,	332,	525,	707,	773,	882,	960,	1,033.
116,	235,	347,	529,	714,	782,	885,	971,	
128,	254,	349,	539,	725,	784,	896,	980,	
140,	255,	352,	551,	729,	786,	900,	983,	
144,	259,	362,	555,	736,	796,	902,	984,	
145,	261,	368,	556,	737,	802,	919,	989,	

BONDS OF $500.
NUMBERS.

1,	32,	67,	105,	149,	185,	229,	260,	307,
2,	34,	69,	107,	152,	187,	232,	262,	310,
3,	36,	70,	110,	153,	190,	233,	266,	311,
11,	40,	71,	117,	155,	195,	234,	273,	312,
16,	47,	72,	119,	159,	197,	235,	280,	313,
17,	49,	79,	123,	160,	204,	236,	287,	314.
19,	50,	86,	126,	161,	206,	244,	288,	
22,	54,	94,	132,	162,	207,	246,	290,	
25,	55,	97,	133,	166,	208,	247,	293,	
26,	62,	98,	139,	172,	217,	248,	294,	
28,	63,	99,	142,	174,	221,	251,	298,	
29,	64,	100,	144,	180,	222,	252,	301,	
30,	66,	101,	145,	182,	2[illegible]5,	258,	3[illegible]3,	

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALton Railroad Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York; also Coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, free of Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

WISCONSIN, IOWA AND ALL NORTHWESTERN Securities, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS, repudiated and defaulted in interest, purchased at fair rates by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.
Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.
The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.
Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.
The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.
Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WANTED—BY A LADY RESIDING IN A country village, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a few young ladies to board and instruct. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 36, Portland, Conn.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.
S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

ADELPHIC INSTITUTE IS A SCHOOL for boys at New-Milford, Conn.
A. S. ROGERS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERcial Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Progress (of pupils of all ages preparing for business or college) rapid, and terms reasonable. Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Only fifteen pupils on an average to a teacher. Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, John Hillhouse, W. T. Runk, Charles Bliven, Hon. F. A. Conkling, are patrons, with 150 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are in the Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, now open for inspection and the reception of pupils.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL for fifteen boys, No. 23 Union-square, will be opened on TUESDAY, Oct. 6. Prof. Nevius will be at his room this week, to receive applications from parents. Circulars at bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL,
A DEPARTMENT OF
PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.
The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.
Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,
REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,
Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.
Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 34th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE REGULAR exercises of this institution, for the one hundred and fifteenth academic year, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of October.
Candidates for admission will be received at the College on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Students of the College classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
Candidates for admission to the School of Mines are desired to apply on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, also at 9½ o'clock. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D.
President.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHAS. B. ABBOTT, Principal.—The estate consists of a large stone house and nineteen acres of land. It is pleasantly diversified, and well ornamented with evergreen, deciduous and fruit trees. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term will begin on the 1st of November next.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school, or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN French and German and in studies which are preparatory for or pursued in college; in philosophy and logic and in the history of philosophy, by a New-England graduate just returned from a three years' course of study in Europe. Address G. S. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's Institute for seven consecutive years.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $800.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.
Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 280 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 14 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first Installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper, $3 a year.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES
IN
151 PLOTS
AT FORT WASHINGTON,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, OCT. 14, at 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated
FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,
consisting of 128 acres, in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 206th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the Island are included in this tract.
The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property.
SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to LOOKWOOD & CROSBY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer.
CHERRY HILL.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:
26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT SALES OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that all sales of condemned ordnance stores, now advertised to take place at the several arsenals and armories of the United States, have been suspended, by authority of the War Department, until further orders.
S. CRISPIN, Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Maj. of Ordnance.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
OFFICE DESKS, TABLES, BOOKCASES, &c.
By GEORGE COOK, on THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., the largest and finest assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture offered at auction this season. Also, desks, bookcases, clocks, &c. By order of assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, OCT. 15, ON THE PREMISES.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
50 VILLA PLOTS,
COMPRISING ABOUT 600 ACRES.
KINGSLAND MANOR,
Adjoining Rutherfurd Park, N. J., 7 miles from City.
By order of E. W. KINGSLAND, Esq., Executor.
The most attractive piece of property ever offered at public auction. The lands having been in the family upward of 200 years, must be sold to divide the estate. Terms of sale will be liberal. For particulars, apply at the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. PLATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Esq., Referee. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Esq., Referee, the lot of ground, together with the first-class three-story brick house thereon, on the northerly side of Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., being 20 feet in width, front and rear, and 95 feet in depth. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, VASES, CLOCKS, PARIANS, BISQUES, &c., &c.
By Edward Schenck, continuation sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., VALUABLE LIBRARY, by well-known authors, viz.: Abbott, Macauley, Daniel Webster, Charles Dickens, Robertsons, Prescott, Milford's Life of John Adams, Boswell's Life of Johnson, and many others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 43 Pine-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WISHING TO SPEND a portion of her time studying art, desires a home in a genteel family, where teaching would be an equivalent for board; is experienced in teaching drawing, painting and English; would teach beginners in French, piano and singing; best references given and required. Address H. STARRETT, Station D.

A GERMAN LADY, WRITING AND speaking fluently the French, English, and German languages, has some time to spare in which to give lessons. Address Miss MARGARETH WEPPNER, No. 238 East 13th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess, English, music and French. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching will give instruction in English, German and music, as daily governess, either in a school or family. Address A., Box 4,194 Post Office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires to give lessons to one or more pupils at their residence; or would exchange instruction for board in a respectable family. Address J. S. G., No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE College, having the best of testimonials, and every way qualified to teach, desires two pupils preparing for college. Address C. T. C., Post Office Box No. 1,441.

WANTED—TEACHER; A YOUNG MAN, fresh, active, college-bred, fond of boys, to teach a class of twenty. Address E. S. B., Box No. 621 Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS AS A VISITING governess, in the City and vicinity, by a lady capable of giving instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Address No. 117 West 20th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS governess. Address, personally or by letter, Miss HAMLYNE, No. 102 West 29th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Sept. 16, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 19) of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 16th day of October, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid at this office on the 15th of October.
The stock transfer books will be closed Oct. 3, until the 16th.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. ROSS, MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells names and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AUCTION SALES.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF
600 VILLA PLOTS,
At Perth Amboy, N. J.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, Oct. 1, at 12 M., on the premises, about 1,200 LOTS, beautifully located within the city limits and an easy walk of the depot and steamboat landing. This property fronts on the Raritan River, and commands most magnificent views of Prince's Bay, the Narrows, Long Island, Staten Island and the Highlands of Nevesink. Terms of sale will be very easy.
A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. on the day of sale at 9:45 A. M., reaching Amboy in less than an hour.
A liberal collation will be served at the Brighton House.
For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.
The following personal property, to wit: 1 double desk, 2 stationery desks, 16 yards carpet, 3 chairs, 1 picture, 1 clock, 5 office stools, 1 rolling desk, 1 pulpit, 1 side counter, 2 trucks, 2 baskets, 1 show-case, book-racks, letter-press and stamp, will be sold at public auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1868.
(Signed) A. L. DE CAMP, Assignee.
THORNET DE CAMP.

NOTICE.
The sale of ordnance stores advertised to take place at Watertown Arsenal Oct. 20, 1868, is suspended.
C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT HUNTINGDON, L. I., THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Executor, Kalmiad, Huntingdon, L. I.
This beautiful country seat is situated 2½ miles from the village of Huntingdon, L. I., on a point of land extending into Huntingdon Bay, known as West Neck. It comprises about 60 acres of high land, lying 70 feet above high water mark, on one side forming a bold cliff of that height, overlooking the bay. The residence is an English cottage of brick, stuccoed, built in a most substantial manner, under the immediate personal supervision of the late occupant. It contains a library, drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, attic and basement kitchen. The whole is handsomely furnished, and if speedy application is made, the furniture may be purchased with the house.
There are also a green-house and a grapery, (the latter well stocked,) a gardener's lodge, convenient barns, ice-house, &c., &c. There is a fine assortment of choice fruit-bearing trees, some of them having been imported expressly for this estate. About 23 acres of the land are covered by a fine rich growth of trees, and a luxuriant undergrowth of kalmias; the remainder is divided into gardens and meadow land. There is a beautiful silver beach, most admirably adapted to bathing, and the adjoining waters are fitted to produce shell fish of a superior quality. The harbor is the best on Long Island, large and perfectly sheltered, affording unusual advantages for yachting.
For its healthfulness, its great natural beauty, its fitness for bathing and yachting, this place cannot be surpassed.
It is situated for a Summer residence, or, as has always been the case, for a residence during the entire year.
It is accessible from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, and during the Summer by boat.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the premises may be seen.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.
The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.
These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.
The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.
Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 428 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

BY M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS STOCK.
The entire stock contained in the warerooms No. 118 Fulton and No. 43 Ann-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock. The stock is large and fine, made of the very best material, in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak. The coverings are composed of the finest kind of brocatelle and reps, for chambers, parlors, libraries and offices. Full particulars in catalogue at sale. By order of W. MORTIMER, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, plated-ware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also rosewood pianos.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ROBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.
Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, ALWAYS ahead of all others in quality and low price. Families and boarding-houses wanting it on the Sabbath can have it sent on Saturday night at our risk.
No. 290 4th-av., near 23d-st.
No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st.
No. 264 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA..................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO...................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA...................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN..................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
Chief cabin passage..........................$130
Second cabin passage.........................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
MALTA........Oct. 1 | ALEPPO..........Oct. 15
SIBERIA......Oct. 8 | SAMARIA.........Oct. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...................................$80 Gold.
Steerage................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
OCT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
OCT. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF ANTWERP will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Passengers will be required to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..............SATURDAY, Oct. 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS................SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON...............SATURDAY, Oct. 17
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
HIBERNIA.......Oct. 3 | COLUMBIA........Oct. 24
EUROPA.........Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA.......Oct. 31
IOWA...........Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA.......Nov. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on THURSDAY, Oct. 1.
FIRST-CLASS—Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
SECOND CLASS—Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Oct. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAGG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDDY, October 3, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Oct. 10
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 162 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 29th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 2d, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, 2d, 3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 5th, 7:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—AT NORWALK, CONN., FOR SIX months, from the 15th October next, a handsomely furnished house, with stable, in one of the best locations in the town, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depot, churches and schools. To a desirable tenant the premises will be let on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of JAS. A. HOYT, Cashier's Office Custom-house, or DOMETT & NICHOLS, No. 8 Wall-st.

ECONOMY.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR $40 per month; family residence of undersigned on the Sound, near Norwalk, (ten minutes from Rowayton Station,) comfortably furnished; a good tenant may have it till April 1 for the above nominal price; ten rooms furnished; good stable; possession Oct. 1.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 661 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURNISHED house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms, two large vegetable gardens, plenty shade, excellent water; stable if desired; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY AND cellar brick house, with beautiful river view, at Inwood, (Tubby Hook;) house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water; brick stable and carriage-house.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, containing fourteen rooms, No. 364 Henry-st., near Sackett-st.: handsomely papered and painted; near railroads and ferries; possession immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY NEXT, A furnished house with ten acres, on the Passaic River, in Passaic, eleven miles from New-York, and near Erie Railroad depot. Rent low. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FLOORS THROUGH, FOUR ROOMS, in the new single houses, four stories, Nos. 524, 526 and 528 West 37th-st., near 10th-av.: water and gas; chandeliers in parlors; rents, $25 to $30 per month. Inquire at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

UNIVERSITY PLACE—FURNISHED house to let; three-story and basement, 25x60; just put in complete order; newly and elegantly furnished; rent $500 per month. Permits of
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE COMPLETELY FURNISHED houses, forty minutes from New-York by railroad, near depot, at from $90 to $150 per month; hourly trains. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, A SMALL FURNISHED house, in good order; five minutes from the depot. For particulars apply at No. 96 West 11th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER OR YEAR—A very desirable small furnished house in a good location; rent low to a good tenant. For permit apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST 47TH-ST.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; house and furniture new and of superior quality; rent low—$250 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, TO A MAN AND wife, in a small private family. House No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av. Gas, hot and cold water in the rooms.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 49 West 18th-st., New-York.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY.
T. B. STEWART,
Factory and showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st.,
Branch at No. 605 6th-av. near Broadway.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT PRUDENTLY!

Or you will go further, fare worse and pay more. See the choice PLOTS of the

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,

At the Station,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
40 minutes only.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

A COUNTRY SEAT
ON THE RARITAN,
Consisting of 145 acres of land,
A good mansion of thirteen rooms,
A new farm-house,
A green-house and milk-house,
A fine garden, with fruit and other trees.
One of the best in New-Jersey,
On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. D. HOPE, at the office of Central New-Jersey Land Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF
BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA SITES,
AT PLAINFIELD PARK,
PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEST ADDITION.
FREE EXCURSION! REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUND BEFORE THE SALE.
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
three to five minutes' from the depot, will be sold at auction by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
on the premises, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.
Plainfield, a city of 10,000 or 12,000 population, on the Central Railroad, one hour from New-York, is the most prosperous town in New-Jersey, is rapidly growing, has eight or ten churches, fine schools, charming society, splendid drives, good water, no chills and fever. Property is rapidly rising in value. Trains at all hours. Cheaper commutation than by any other railroad running into New-York. Persons doing business south of Canal-st. reach their homes in Plainfield in less time and cost than those living equal distances from New-York, on Hudson River and New-Haven Railroads. From Mountain-av. and Prospect-st. you get most superb views of the surrounding country.
An excursion train will leave foot of Liberty-st., for the sale on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.
For further information, plots, free tickets, &c., apply to
HARRIOT, VAIL & CO.,
Real Estate Agents at Plainfield, N. J.
And to the Auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET, now or in Spring, one of the most pleasant, healthy, convenient and cheap residences, only forty minutes from the City, by boat, every hour from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.; ten minutes from house to boat, by flag walk all the way; all the modern conveniences, gas, &c., outbuildings; beautiful garden and splendid view; on Fort Hill, New-Brighton, Staten Island; built for the owner, who would not sell it but for going to Europe; price reasonable; payment any way to suit. Address for particulars, Box No. 3,606 Post Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
Located on the Hunt's Point Road and East River, ten miles from City Hall; beautiful views and perfectly healthy, 18 acres, with dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c., also, boat and bath houses; there are great improvements going on in the neighborhood, and this property will rapidly increase in value. Will rent or exchange for improved City property. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, 65 Broadway.

CHERRY HILL.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at Cherry Hill, ten miles from New-York, 1,000 building lots, beautifully located on elevations affording fine views. Particulars in auction column.

LARGE ORANGE COUNTY FARM.—The farm of James Cromwell, (lately deceased,) situated about two miles from the station at Monroe, on the Erie Railroad, containing 413 acres of land, nearly all of which is under a good state of cultivation, is now offered for sale, either with or without the stock, farming utensils, &c. The farm has all necessary buildings, is well fenced, thoroughly underdrained, and highly productive, it having been occupied over fifty years by the deceased, who was one of the best practical farmers in the county. The location of the residence is such as to overlook nearly the entire farm, and is surpassed by few, if any, in the county.
There are now on the farm, in charge of tenants, about seventy-five cows and working teams. The milk selling from the place now amounts to over $5.0 per month (delivered at station.)
An opportunity to get so large and productive a landed estate in Orange County is rarely offered.
For further particulars apply to
WM. A. SEAMAN, on the premises,
JNO. CROMWELL, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.,
Or J. T. CROMWELL, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. } Executors.
Dated MONROE, Sept. 28, 1868.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOUSE.—A family residing on the east bank of the Hudson, half an hour by train from 30th-st., wish to exchange their place for a first-class residence in the City. The house is of cut stone, built by days' work, two stories and a half high, with seven large rooms on each floor, and for solidity and elegance of construction, and beauty of position, is unsurpassed by any on the river. The grounds contain about ten acres, with a river frontage of over five hundred feet. The view commands the whole river from above Sing Sing to Staten Island. There is a large stone stable with seven stalls on the main floor; also green-house, ice-house, gardeners' cottage, &c., &c. The house is supplied by water and gas, and heated by steam, and is thoroughly adapted for a Winter residence. The railway station, where eighteen trains stop daily, is within two minutes' walk of the house, but is entirely out of sight. Everything about the place is finished and in a high state of cultivation. The neighborhood is the healthiest in the vicinity of New-York, and is entirely free from nuisances of every kind. If desired, the whole or a part of the furniture would be included, as will also the farm utensils. The City house must be of extra size and in a first-class location. It is important that the situation should be elevated and healthy, and the house in good repair. A stable attached would be desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE COUNTRY SEAT RECENTLY OWNED BY E. C. DELAVAN FOR SALE.—The property known as "Elmwood," formerly the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., situated in South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga, with a fine mansion, furnished complete, with all the modern improvements; comfortable farm-house and extensive and most convenient barns, outbuildings and stock-yards; as complete as any in the country; 250 acres of land, 50 woodland, and the remainder under a high state of cultivation. All stock, implements of husbandry and present crops to be sold, if desired, with the property. Good real estate in Albany taken in part payment. For particulars apply to the owner, J. S. DELAVAN, No. 77 Columbia-st., corner of Chapel, Albany, N. Y., or to J. CADY, Esq., Schenectady Bank, Schenectady, N. Y.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MILLS.—Valuable water power and mills to dispose of, either by leasing a part, or the whole will be sold, on easy terms, and, if desirable, a good part invested in a business thereon. The power is extensive; land-room ample—about one hundred acres; two large mills distinct and distant; one a flour mill, well located for business; the other now used as a snuff mill, large and easily adapted to other uses; three dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The location is very healthy; not expensive for residences, churches, schools; convenient for access to the large cities by railroad, being at a station; but two miles from navigation. For manufacturing purposes it presents other advantages not often combined, and is well worth attention. For further information apply to ISAAC DEVOE, on the premises, at Spottswood, N. J., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—AN ELEGANT and desirable country residence, newly built, with all the modern improvements—gas, water, baths, heater, range, washtubs, water-closets, &c.; 14 rooms; house well located, on high ground; lot 100x117 feet; shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. Price $8,300. Cash required, only about $2,000; balance in annual sums of $1,200, payable quarterly. By these unusually easy terms the buyer may gradually pay for a beautiful house at the rate of a moderate rent. JOHN P. ELLIS,
No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION—One of the most beautiful places within the surrounding suburbs of New-York. Mansion on high ground, with views of Sandy Hook, New-York City, Highlands of Nevesink, &c. Dwelling about 50x50, and two-story extension. Elegant architecture and all modern improvements; forty minutes from Wall-st. by horse railroad. About one acre of ground. Price $45,000. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. via Morris and Essex Railroad.—FOR SALE—a fine, new French-roof house, ten rooms, with all improvements, carriage-house, &c., and 3½ acres of land on the slope of Orange Mountain; magnificent extended view; immediate possession; price $11,000, till November; after, $12,500. Address L. F., Box No. 69 South Orange, N. J., or No. 28 Court-st., corner Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Llewellyn Park, villa sites on property of A. P. Pillot, Esq., of size and terms to suit; scenery most picturesque; fine old trees on premises, and surrounded by beautiful residences; ten minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR city property, at Hohokus, Bergen County, N. J., one hour from New-York, by Erie Road, a handsome gothic cottage, 8 rooms, barn, carriage-house, fine old forest trees, hedges, and three acres of land under fine cultivation; terms easy; possession now. Address Box No. 1,752 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, a beautiful country seat, 5 acres, with brick villa, carriage-house, stable, gardener's house and other outbuildings; location on high ground, with fine view in all directions. Also, at Inwood, an elegant place of about 25 acres; Kingsbridge-road to Hudson River. For price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A farm of fifty-three acres, adjoining the village of Tarrytown; good dwelling house, barn and outhouses; good orchard; stream of water running through the farm, excellent land for gardening. Apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, Executor, No. 80 Carmine-st., or of KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$13,000—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE at West Hoboken, N. J., within forty-five minutes of City Hall, New-York. Situated on the brow of the hill, it has a commanding view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay and City. Apply at 264 Canal-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS FRONTING the Raritan River, at Perth Amboy, Oct. 1, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. For particulars see auction column.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Entire second floor, three rooms communicating, and front parlor and bedroom on third floor, communicating, all with ample closets, to let, with or without board, with or without private table.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house up town, in an excellent neighborhood, would like to rent a large room to a young gentleman, (or two if they are friends,) or a young married couple, who would desire an agreeable home, and would furnish satisfactory references. Address S. W. C., Box No. 5,882 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OFFERING superior accommodations, would rent, with board, a suite of well furnished rooms on the third floor of a first-class brown-stone house; location Lexington-av. and Central Park. Address LEXINGTON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WINTER BOARD IN A WARM, FASHIONABLE house, with all improvements; first-class neighborhood. No. 319 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Board for young men at reasonable prices. One beautiful suite of unfurnished rooms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING—NO. 21 5TH-AV.—THIS SPLENDID mansion has been newly furnished throughout, and is now opened as a first-class private boarding-house. Rooms en suite; also single rooms. References exchanged.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; three very fine rooms on third floor, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; reasonable terms will be offered to respectable parties; references exchanged.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor, and large front room on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, baths, &c., to let with first-class board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD ON 18TH-ST., AN elegant suite of rooms. Also, large front room. Private table if preferred. Liberal terms required and references exchanged. Address "A. A.," at P. S. Wynkoop & Son's, No. 108 Fulton-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway, handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 2d-av.—Furnished rooms on the second and third floors to rent with board, to gentlemen and their families, or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 37 WEST 16TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire parlor floor to let, with or without private table; also, other rooms suitable for parties or single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives: reference required.

A SINGLE LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN board for the Winter; a large bedroom with grate will be required; location not east of Lexington-av., nor west of 6th-av. Reference exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, on third floor, with good board; pleasant location; quiet, orderly house; reference. No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-av.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board and nice rooms, or an entire floor, with private table for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, with every convenience, to let, with first-class board; private family; also, two small rooms for gentlemen. No. 62 West 22d-st.

NO. 45 LEXINGTON-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, parlor and four bedrooms, with private table; only one party taken, with a small family living in their house.

NO. 14 (OLD NO. 80) EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, the whole second story, en suite or in single rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A FEW STRICTLY ELEGANT ROOMS, with first-class board, at No. 330 East 17th-st., corner of Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square; references required.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM for two gents or gent and wife, in third story; also parlor and bedroom on second story, with first-class board: reference exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References required and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of parlor, bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to rent to one gentleman only; location between Union-square and 5th-av. Address Box No. 5,243 Post Office.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5th-av.—Handsome suites of rooms to rent, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 29 West 32d-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENTLEMEN and wives, or single gentlemen; pleasant rooms; good location; at No. 315 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; reference exchanged.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board; references exchanged.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first-class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEMAN House, parlor and two beedrooms to let, furnished; also, third-story front room; breakfast, if desired.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished as parlor and bedroom, to let to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 59 CLINTON-PLACE, THIRD FLOOR, front.—To let, two nicely furnished rooms, large and small, for two single gentlemen, or husband and wife.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or separate, with full board; also large room on fourth floor, a few doors west of Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ONE ROOM AND use of parlor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, by a private family; reference exchanged. Address No. 356 Lexington-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR to let, together or separately, with excellent board, in a small private family; food all home-made. No. 366 9th-av., near 33d-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; transient, $2 50 to $3 50 per day; table, $10 per week. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 152 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR GRAMERCY Park—A suite of rooms on second floor, with private bath, for four persons; $65 per week. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED BY A SMALL FAMILY until the 1st of May next, with a private family located within a mile of Dr. Adams' Church, at Madison-square. Address Box No. 2,027 Post Office.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., CORNER OF IRVING-place.—Two entire floors, elegantly furnished, to let with private table; unexceptionable references given and required.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class table and good attendance, to parties with reference. No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board and home comforts, for families and gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals or board on Sundays, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

FAMILIES CAN HAVE SUITES OF ROOMS with board, second and third floors, in a large first-class house; all the improvements. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in a respectable neighborhood, below 42d-st. and between 4th and 9th avs. Address A. X., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN AND LADIES can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly-furnished rooms and excellent board, at No. 412 Lexington-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in first-class house.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park, near 4th-av.; a suite of nicely furnished rooms with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with first-class board. Apply at Nos. 80 and 82 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and a room on the fourth are to let with board at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—TO LET, WITH PRIVATE tables, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, in a first-class private house; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR married or single gentlemen at No. 109 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, in second story of house No. 156 West 16th-st.; family private; references required.

TWO DOORS FROM 5TH-AV., ADJOINING the Brevoort House, floors for families and rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS IN SUITES and single; also, entire second floor, with board; reference.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let to first-class families and gentlemen; table first-class.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSICIAN'S office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 385 5th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board; reference required.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second or third floor, to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st. References required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with adjoining room if desired, with full or partial board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A SINGLE gentleman. Apply for two days at 43 Dominick-st.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PARK.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. Bath and gas.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, single or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE or single, at 29 Union-square; breakfast if required.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO. 109 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON"
IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and express wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND kind; 7 years old; about 15½ hands high; a good traveler in harness and an excellent saddle horse; Lexington stock, and sold for want of use; price $350. Can be seen at private stable No. 33 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, perfectly sound and kind under the saddle or in harness, and seven years old; also, a good rockaway wagon and harness in good order; will be sold together or separate. Inquire at JOHN D. VOORHIS' carriage factory, corner of 58th-st. and Broadway.

WAGONS FOR SALE—ONE NEW AND one second-hand express wagon, one four-wheeled doctor's wagon, one two-seat wagon, no top; one second-hand sulky, in good order, at carriage factory, No. 30 Clarke-st., corner Spring.

ARMY HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, $2 50. Government wagons, ambulances, dump carts, McClellan saddles, tents, truck, grain covers, mule collars, harness. W. A. CARTER,
No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—FINE, PURE BLOOD ALDERNY or Jersey bull, 2½ years old; full pedigree given; this animal is very gentle to handle; is to be seen at Oakley's stable, Hoboken, near ferry, for one week. J. E. PALMER, No. 158 Chatham-st., New-York.

FINE PAIR OF DAPPLE GRAY horses, 7 years old, long tails and manes, sound and gentle in every respect; height, 15½ hands. Apply at THOS. KELLY'S feed store, No. 57 West 18th-st.

NEW BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLES, No. 132 West 31st-st. and No. 129 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best of ventilation and personal attention given to boarding horses.

ELEGANT COUPES, EQUAL TO ANY sold on Broadway, and at less prices. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, FOR TOWN USE, superior quality, fully warranted. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:32 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

WATER POWER.—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a never-failing 80 to 100 horse-power, with buildings, thirty-five miles from the City, on the Hudson; possession immediately. Address W., Box No. 479 Post Office.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR of No. 18 Spruce-st., each floor 95 feet deep, with centre and side light; very desirable location for leather, paper or other trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE MARBLE FIRE-proof building Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Apply to the Janitor.

STABLE TO RENT.—THE LARGE STABLE No. 55 Great Jones-st.; possession at once. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS
in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of SMITH, HENRY & SHEFFIELD.
THOMAS U. SMITH,
PHILIP HENRY, Jr.,
GEORGE ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. No. 49 Beaver-st.

NOTICE.—MR. ASA HALL WITHDRAWS THIS day from the firm of PHELPS, FALLON & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted under the same name by JUSTUS M. PHELPS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. BERNARD FALLON.

ASA HALL has this day opened an office at No. 1,216 Broadway, for the transaction of a Real Estate Agency business. ASA HALL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a general banking business at No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine-st., in this City.
JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. JAMES HAMPDEN ROBB.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TWO NEW PLAYS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
New and original drama in one act, entitled
SIMON BERNARD.
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. E. MILTON, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MRS. E. FISHER, MISS FANNIE GREEN.
To conclude with an original play, by H. J. BYRON, Esq.
DEARER THAN LIFE.
MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. L. L. MATTHEWS, MR. J. W. LEONARD, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS EMILY MESTAYER, MISS ANNIE WARD.
Due notice will be given of the appearance of Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Mr. George Holland, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, and other members of the Company not comprised in the present performance.
A BRILLIANT COMEDY.
A NEW DRAMA OF POWERFUL EFFECTS and other novelties, in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SEASON 1868-69.
Sole Lessee and Director.......................J. GRAU
The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for any of the FIRST SIX NIGHTS commences this morning at 9 A. M., at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, the ONLY PLACE where seats may be secured during the present week.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 5,
on which occasion the new and brilliant corps of renowned artists, engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, will inaugurate the season with Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
gorgeously mounted, the entire scenery and dresses having been expressly made in Paris.
Debut in America of Mme. ROSE BELL as La Grande Duchesse. Mlle. FONTANEL (who, in order that the cast may be unusually attractive, has kindly accepted the rôle of Wanda;) M. CARRIER, Fritz; M. BECKERS, Gen. Boum; M. GOBY, Prince Paul; M. GENOT, Baron Puck; M. BOURGOIN, Baron Grog; M. MUSSAY, Nepomuc.
Musical Director, Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscriptions for the entire season, or for any stated evening each week of the season, will continue to be received at the Theatre Francais.
The regular sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Oct. 1, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Orchestra seats and dress circle, reserved, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 30 CENTS.
Due notice will be given of the debut of
MLLE. DESCLAUZAS AND M. GABEL.
In active preparation, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Commencement of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
When will be presented a dramatization from the French of DICKENS'
NO THOROUGHFARE,
As played at the Vaudeville, Paris, called
L'ABIME.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.—Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock. THE FAMILY RESORT. Triumphant success of the MISS LYDIA THOMPSON Burlesque Combination, who are appearing before the most crowded, fashionable and select audiences ever attracted by any entertainment in America. The thronged state of the auditorium compels the display of the placard "STANDING ROOM ONLY" at an early hour, and to avoid the rush at the doors it would be to the accommodation of patrons that seats should be secured in advance. The ownership of the entire property enables the management to entirely prohibit the nefarious imposition of speculators in tickets in front of the building; consequently the box office and established places for the sale of tickets are the only authorized depositories.
The box-office, the only place where seats may be secured in advance. Every EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinee, IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, to be preceded by the successful production of "TO OBLIGE BENSON." MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, the operatic drama of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and A POPULAR FARCE by the company. MATINEE PRICES for the accommodation of families—Museum and Family Circle, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents; Museum and Dress Circle or Parquet, 75 cents; Museum and Orchestra or Balcony Chairs, $1. EVENING PRICES—Museum and Orchestra or Balcony Chairs, $1 50. It will be observed that these rates include all appertaining to or connected with Wood's Museum, the Baby Woman, Automaton Leotard, Moving Wax Figures, Rare Statuary, Sleeping Beauty, Dying Zouave, Aquaria, Happy Family, and enormous collection of Curiosities, throughout the day. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES. CARNIVAL OF FUN
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
A genuine success, with those great burlesque artistes,
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
Mr. Munroe Dempster, the popular tenor, as Genarro.
EPH HORN, NELSE SEYMOUR,
[Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Grier, Henry.
DAN BRYANT
as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
The tintinabulation will be agitated at 8 precisely, and the bliss will immediately ensue.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............................DIRECTOR.
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
WITH THE MOST SUPERB TROUPE
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS
ever organized on this continent.

ALL WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF Dr. Martin's classes in new gymnastics are invited to meet at the Harvard Rooms THIS (Thursday) EVENING, to prepare for opening reception.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening; $20 per year.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, that on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 10 Stanton-st., a special meeting will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, in accordance with the charter. Particular attendance is respectfully solicited. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting for October will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.
FRANK MOORE, Recording Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others desiring to invest in choice City real estate is respectfully called to the following property, which will be offered for sale at public auction Oct. 8, by A. J. BLEECKER, at No. 111 Broadway:
NO. 131 EAST 21ST-ST., FACING GRAMERCY PARK.
House 34x72; lot 34 by half the block; house is four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, built without regard to cost, under the superintendence of John Kellum, Esq., architect, and contains every desirable convenience. The interior is variously and magnificently finished in marquetry and marble flooring, black walnut, satin-wood, fresco and oil-painting, and is replete with elegance and taste. The careful choice of material, and the expense and durable character of the interior work, heating, plumbing and ornamentation, render this one of the most elegantly constructed private residences ever offered for sale in this City. Will be sold at the same time, the private two-story brick stable No. 146 East 22d-st., nearly in the rear of the preceding, (lot 20x98.9, building 20x60,) and having every requisite convenience, such as ample stalls, carriage-room, coachmen's apartments, &c.
No. 72 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.
A splendidly located large brown-stone building; lot 52x100; house 52x65, very substantially and carefully built; walls and foundations are of the most massive character, and sufficiently strong for any business purpose.
RUTLEDGE-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN LEE AND MARCY AVS.
Four two-story and French roof brick houses, each 20x4., built in the best manner, with furnaces, ranges, gas-fitting and plumbing complete; neighborhood convenient and excellent, rapidly undergoing first-class improvement.
For further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Cedar-st., S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av., or E. H. HANDFORD, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, one block from the East River, having a total frontage, on four streets of 760 feet, comprising thirty lots, with substantial one and four story brick buildings; all in good repair; suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes; will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, No. 330 Rivington-st., or at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., East River.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell their first-class three-story brown-stone house at a bargain, or let it newly and completely furnished. Immediate possession; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 124 58th-st., five doors west of Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture, (new,) and stable in rear on 39th-st.; lot 24x200 feet. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FINE BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—The vacant lot 25x95, adjoining the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st., between Park and Madison avs. Price and particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in West 22d-st.; all modern improvements, and in good order; price $21,000. JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR stories high, brown-stone front, No. 112 East 39th-st., near Park-av. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS, entire front, between 45th and 46th sts., west side; 200 feet front on avenue. Apply to
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPONSIBLE tenant, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Would prefer to lease. Address, with location and all particulars, TENANT, Box 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, immediate possession, a two or three story house, with water, gas, &c., in a respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, location, &c., JAMES H. COOK, Jr., No. 100 Broome-st., New-York City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL BUT complete place within driving distance of the City; Carmansville or vicinity preferred. Address, giving price, particulars, &c., R. S. Q., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR IN A GOOD neighborhood, suitable for housekeeping; partly furnished preferred; location not above 35th-st., on East side. Address B., Box 43 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
Nightly crowded. Throngs turned away.
226th performance of G. L. Fox's Grand Pantomime,

226th	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	226th
226th		226th
226th		226th

Fairy Enchantments, Marvels, Frolicsome Fun. The inimitable American pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.........as.........Clown

Receipts in past seven months from $10,000 to $60,000 more than any other Theatre in New-York.	H. D. H. D. H. H. H. D. H. D.	No more innocent or entertaining performance has been given since this generation was young.

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
By universal request,
GRAND MATINEE
OF
BARBE BLEUE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 1.
Positively the last, with
Mlle. IRMA and
M. AUJAC.
Seats secured as usual.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF BARBE BLEUE.
LAST NIHGTS OF THE CHARMING IRMA.
Last nights of the popular tenor, AUJAC.
Mr. Bateman regrets that he is compelled to announce its withdrawal on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 8.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
Last nights of Jarrett & Palmer's
PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress...................FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director.................Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
The public is respectfully informed that
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
supported by an
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY,
expressly engaged by her in Europe, will give a short SERIES OF EIGHT PERFORMANCES,
COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
when will be performed Schiller's great tragedy,
THE BRIDE OF MESSINA,
which will be produced with costly and correct costumes and properties, manufactured expressly for Fanny Janauschek in Vienna and Berlin.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, 50 cents extra.
SEATS IN PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EACH
PROSCENIUM BOXES, TWENTY DOLLARS.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
THE SALE of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence this THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
MOST COMPLETE SUCCESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Oct. 5, will be produced
CHARLES GAYLER'S
great local and sensational Drama, entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The new Irish Drama of A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY, OR THE BLACK CRAG OF WICKLOW, THE FOREST OF BONDY, OR THE DOG OF MONTARGIS, introducing the trained dog Lafayette.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 8th-av.—EVERY EVENING.—MacEvoy's great National Panorama, entitled THE NEW HIBERNICON, representing the beautiful scenery of Ireland. The musical illustration by talented artists. Mr. Charles MacEvoy as Barney the Guide. Full chorus and orchestra. Matinee every SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
LEON — A Triumph — BOULOTTE — BARBE BLEUE — BLUE BEARD — A Marvel — KELLY
In preparation, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

SIGNOR BLITZ, THE GREAT ORIGINAL MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
TEMPLE OF WONDERS, TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
EVENINGS at 8. EVENINGS at 8. EVENINGS at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Double-Headed Sphinx. Double-Headed Sphinx.
Double-Headed Sphinx. Double-Headed Sphinx.
The LEARNED Canaries. The LEARNED Canaries.
Brilliant and comical powers of Ventriloquism.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 1, at 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
1. March, "Victory".............................Bilse
2. March Des Imperiaux, (Julius Cæsar)........Bulow
3. Finale, "Stradella".........................Flotow
4. Waltz, "Geistes Schingen"...................Lanner
5. Song, "Lob der Thraenen"....................Schubert
6. Polka, "Figaro"..............................Strauss
7. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"....................Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. Overture, "Jubel"............................Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
9. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"........................Strauss
10. Grand Fantasie, "Tannhaeuser"..............Wagner
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
11. March, "Festival"...........................Michaelis
12. Overture, "Masaniello"......................Auber
13. Selection, "La Belle Helene"................Offenbach
14. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"..............Lumbye
15. Song, "The Tear"............................Stigelli
16. Galop De Concert, "Madcap"..................Jerome Hopkins
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 830 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 126, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING, 1868.
Commences TUESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, and SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
First day.....................................4 races.
Second day....................................5 races.
Third day.....................................5 races.
Fourth day....................................6 races.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL;"
A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a Well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from
"THE TIMES."
The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"
at the price of threepence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.
The days of publication will be
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.
Subscribers can obtain
"THE MAIL,"
through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on prepayment, at Printing-house-square, London.

READY EVERY TUESDAY MORNING!
BEECHER'S LAST SERMON.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—PRICE FIVE CENTS.
IN THE WEEKLY JERSEY CITY TIMES.
Send orders to the Publishers' Agents, the New-York News Company, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York.
Beecher's Best Sermon of the previous Sabbath will be published regularly every week in this paper.
JARDINE & MacLAUCHLAN, Publishers,
No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WHO has $15,000 to invest, can secure an interest in a profitable first-class manufacturing business; must be willing to devote his entire time to its management, at a fair salary; none but those having good business reputation will be treated with. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 161 New-York *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., the lease, good-will and furniture of a boarding-house of 45 rooms, 25 of which are front rooms; it is centrally located, and full of boarders. For full particulars inquire of S. H. MILLS, No. 163 South-st., New-York, or address by letter E. H. GRAVES, corner 10th and E sts., Washington, D. C.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR sale or lease; with factory and house at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. Apply to LISTER BROTHERS, No. 159 Front-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE LIBRARY FOR APPRENTICES AND FEMALES employed by Mechanics and Tradesmen in their business, No. 472 Broadway.—This institution is now open for readers. Nearly 5,000 volumes have been added. Its object is to furnish the means of intellectual improvement and rational amusement to the classes of young persons mentioned above, but others are also allowed to take out books on the payment of a small sum. A comfortable reading-room well supplied with newspapers, pictorials, popular periodicals, &c., is connected with the library. Hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
TERMS—Apprentices and females employed by mechanics and tradesmen in their business, may take out books free of charge.
Journeymen mechanics, young men in offices of lawyers, doctors, &c., may take them out on the payment of $2 a year.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Burning of Three United States Bonded Warehouses.

Destruction of Over One Million Dollars Worth of Property.

Inefficiency of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in the City of Brooklyn for a number of years occurred yesterday, involving a loss of over $1,000,000 worth of property. The United States bonded warehouses A, B, and C, in Water-street, between Main and Dock streets, and numbering Nos. 57, 59, 61 and 63 Water-street, took fire about 5 o'clock last evening, for the purpose, it might be said, of sealing the doom, or of showing the utter uselessness of the Brooklyn Fire Department. The fire had its origin in some mysterious manner in the fourth floor of Warehouse B. As soon as the smoke was observed to escape from the windows of the fourth story and the eaves of the building, the alarm was given, and, although, some firemen were early on the ground, it was long before they got at work, and when they did begin to "throw water," they threw it at the building and about it, without the idea seeming to occur to them that their duty was to extinguish the flames. Besides this, one fireman, who was the first to gain the roof, evidently deemed it his especial province to give all the draft to the flame possible, so he boldly and with masterly energy broke open the hatch over the place where the flames were struggling for the ascendancy, then looked round upon the gathering multitude below to receive as it were, their plaudits. This transaction gave impetus to the fire, and it did its work rapidly. The flames spread to the stores of A and C on either side, and at a few minutes past 5 o'clock the whole area of the roof of the three buildings, measuring 22,800 square feet, was a vast sheet of flame, and as seen from the river was a magnificent spectacle, although it was yet daylight. The disgraceful inefficiency, want of discipline and ignorance generally of the firemen, served to hasten and heighten the grandeur of the scene by giving unlimited play to the conflagration. The contents of the three warehouses were in charge of Mr. G. W. BAXTER, the lessee, and consisted of gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, woolen goods, coffee, molasses, palm oil and sundry other articles, all, it was estimated by Capt. SANDFORD, of the Metropolitan Insurance Patrol, of the value of at least $1,000,000, but partially insured. The buildings were owned by NESMITH & SONS, of New-York, and were valued at about $40,000, on which there is understood to be a full insurance.

The tugboats *John Varick* and *E. W. Fuller* were engaged for about two hours in throwing ponderous streams of water upon the buildings, but to very little purpose. About 6 o'clock the walls on the Water-street side of the burning buildings fell in, drawn as it were by the immense weight which was bearing upon the girders; and about the same time the walls on the side of the buildings next the East River fell in with a crash. Mr. BAXTER, the lessee of the warehouses, was but ill-informed as to the value of the property in the premises, or in regard to insurance, and could communicate but little relative to the fire or the property destroyed by it. Capt. SANDFORD, of the Insurance Patrol, employed the tow-boat *Roslyn* to carry off a portion of the goods saved, and he had a large force of laborers working systematically piling up in sheds, and otherwise, bags of coffee. A large quantity of molasses was also saved, and the hogsheads lay on the wharf. Meantime, any shipping that was convenient near was ordered to unmoor and drop up or down the stream. There were, as already stated, three buildings, A, B and C, each measuring sixty by one hundred and ninety feet. A portion of these buildings were formerly in use as an oil refinery, and the impression has gained currency, whether it be fact or not, that [illegible] the beams and joists of the buildings were so saturated with oil that nothing could save them once [illegible] they caught fire. Altogether, the fire was [illegible] mysterious in its inception, while its management by the firemen was peculiar. No smoking is allowed on the wharves in front of these stores, and none allowed in them, and the question was frequently asked, "How did they take fire?" The usual reflections upon the disastrous qualities of spontaneous combustion were indulged in on the ground, but few could understand the philosophy of any theory formed thereon. In a few hours what had been a huge warehouse for Government bonded goods was a mass of ruins, and the intelligence of the energetic Fire Department was left to disport itself in playing streams upon the burning pile. Inspector FOLK, Capt. JACOBS, a host of Sergeants and detachments of Patrolmen from several precincts were on the ground in good time, and succeeded in preserving excellent order. It was averred that the City of Brooklyn would fare badly with New-York Insurance Companies if such inefficiency on the part of firemen was to continue. Gentlemen were open in their denunciations of the ignorance, unwillingness and tardiness of the firemen, and the utter futility of the antics performed by some blusterers on the roofs of adjoining buildings. Assistant Engineer CONNERS had a brick thrown on his head while he was on a ladder; the brick was said to have fallen from the burning building. Mr. CONNERS was not so seriously injured as to prevent his continuing on the ground. The situation of the warehouses thus destroyed on Water-street, and on the river side, was such as to afford the most excellent facilities for the approach of intelligent firemen with their apparatus, but none of the facilities appeared to be of the slightest value except to render ease and indolence more easy and more indolent. At all events property said to be worth over one million of dollars is nearly all in ashes, a sacrifice altogether greater than was at all necessary or reasonable. Brooklyn needs an efficient, intelligent and spontaneous fire department. With such an organization in existence last evening, the fact was evident to the most casual observer that the warehouses might have been saved, or nearly so, instead of being this morning an inglorious pile of ashes.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

A Review of His Life and Public Services by Hon. Charles S. Spencer.

Last evening the hall of the Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, was densely crowded by an audience, composed in part of ladies, to listen to an address on the "Life of THADDEUS STEVENS," by Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Mr. SPENCER said he proposed to speak of the great and good patriot, THADDEUS STEVENS—of his life, character and public services. He entered upon this duty, so pleasant to him, with a profound admiration for the man and a deep reverence for his memory. He was a friend and co-political laborer with his (the speaker's) father. They were together again now. This tribute to him might be feeble, the flower cast upon his grave humble, but the one was that of a heart that loved him, the other came from a warm and grateful hand. Mr. SPENCER then proceeded to review the history of Mr. STEVENS' life. He was born at Peckham, Vt., April, 1792. Poverty and illness were attendant upon his infancy, but as he advanced in years, the delicate, deformed child developed an intellect of extraordinary grasp and depth, and he at last prepared himself for college. He graduated at Dartmouth with high honor in 1814. He then became a school-teacher in York, Penn., and subsequently became a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and met with unqualified success in his practice. He did not devote himself to politics till the time of the contest between ADAMS and JACKSON, when he took the part of ADAMS. He was sent to the lower House of the Legislature in 1833, from Adams County, and was reëlected in 1834, 1835, 1837 and 1841. During these terms of service he was recognized as an able and powerful leader. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and, as the published reports show, his was the leading mind in that Convention. The Constitution finally adopted by the Convention restricted suffrage on account of color. Mr. STEVENS for this reason refused to sign the Constitution. In 1838 he was made a Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and by his faithful efforts he accomplished much in the development and advancement of the great internal improvements of the State. In 1842 he removed to Lancaster, and devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1848 he was elected, for the first time, to the House of Representatives of the United States. With what vigor he opposed the celebrated Compromise bill is well known. In 1858 he was again elected to Congress, and at each successive election till the period of his death. Great events, said Mr. SPENCER, bring out the great qualities of men, and had it not been for the impious war, the mighty power of THADDEUS STEVENS' mind would not have been afforded the opportunity for its development and exercise. Slavery threw the gauntlet down. Freedom seized it. The right arm of freedom was held by THADDEUS STEVENS upon the floor of the House of Representatives of this Union, and the place of leader was yielded to him. He fought with resolution and success, and, as he himself said, his courage never failed him, his faith never fainted in the belief that "there is a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

Mr. SPENCER then reviewed the Congressional career of Mr. STEVENS, and dilated at length on his influence in the course of political affairs, closing his eloquent lecture with expressions of his confidence in the ultimate success of all those principles of which THADDEUS STEVENS was the able exponent.

Mr. SPENCER, in the course of his lecture, read the following letter from Mr. STEVENS, never before published.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I regret I cannot speak favorably of the Chicago platform. It is like most of the Republican platforms for the past six years, tame and cowardly. For twenty years before the war the North behaved like poltroons in all their legislative controversies with slavery. They have much more physical than moral courage.

Had it not been for a few determined men in 1861, the Union would have been dissolved. The Republicans have, as I said, great physical courage, and when driven to the test, will always conquer. They are just as timid now as they were before the war—for trade might suffer. What did the bold men at Chicago by selling the right of suffrage? They tell me that the loyal blacks at the South earned it by the aid they gave us, but that when they have not made that purchase, the right of suffrage remains at the pleasure of the States. Now, the Republican Party knows that the Declaration of Independence contains no such folly, no such wickedness. I treat every man *as a man*, and the right of universal suffrage as an inalienable right, long suspended from neglect, and now, for the first time since the forming of the Constitution of the United States, capable of enforcement.

You insult the shades of the ADAMSES, OTIS, JEFFERSON and their compeers by talking to them about bartering the imperishable right of the elective franchise. Why not traffic or sell their life, liberty and souls? This doctrine reduces all men to soulless slaves or corpses.

This question must be met; the sooner it is done the more successful will it be. There is one consolation. The Democrats can't find as good candidates; but, from constant and long practice, will make a much more villainous platform.

It is vain for the Republican Party to hope to maintain their liberty by skulking. Let them be bold and honest, and they will learn that "Heaven still rules." Let them be cowardly and mean, and they will receive their reward with the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

The lecture was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at the end of sentences that admitted of applause, this sign of appreciation was made manifest.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Annual Convention of the Diocese of New-York—Organization—Sermon of Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York commenced its session in this City at St. Paul's Chapel at 10:30 A. M. yesterday. The usual religious exercises preceded the organization of the Convention. The services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. EATON, of St. Clement's Church, and Rev. A. M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. MORGAN. The church was filled to repletion. The body of the house was occupied by the delegates who were present to the number of 250. The galleries were filled with ladies.

Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., preached from the following text:

"Therefore let no man glory in men, for all things are yours." 1 Corinthians, iii., 22.

It would be a signal abuse of the privilege and honor accorded me this day, he said, were I to narrow your thoughts to the measure of any passing topic or ecclesiastical interest, local or general. There are subjects within reach which, in their discussion, might easily inflame us, and there are other subjects which, if opened and dwelt upon, might convert this venerable sanctuary into another Bochim, dissolving us to tears. Happily it does not lie in the way of our duty or responsibility to touch upon such subjects. Aside from those eminently judicious counsels which we never fail to receive at the lips of our revered Bishop—counsels which again and again have been addressed to us with apostolic solemnity and effect—aside from these the collective wisdom of the Church in the United States will shortly be represented in our midst. A great concourse of eminent fathers and brethren, in their several orders, will convene here, and we may be well content to keep silence, even from good words, upon any and every point likely to fall within the range of their deliberations. Dr. MORGAN then proceeded to deliver an eloquent sermon upon the text quoted, at the conclusion of which the communion service was read by Bishop POTTER, and nearly all the reverend gentlemen present partook of the bread and wine.

At a little before 2 P. M. the business meeting of the Convention began, Bishop POTTER presiding. Rev. Mr. EIGENBRODT, the Secretary, called the roll of delegates.

This occupied a great deal of time. At its conclusion Rev. WM. E. EIGENBRODT, D. D., was reëlected Secretary and EDWARD F. DE LANCEY was reëlected Treasurer. The various standing Committees were then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-day.

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION.—The Purim Association held their annual meeting last week. After the usual reports were read the election of officers took place, with the following result: President, SOL. B. SOLOMON; Vice-President, JACOB S. ISAACS; Secretary, ADOLPH L. SANGER; Treasurer, CHAS. C. ALLEN; Trustees, JOSEPH KOCH, SIMON SHAFER, SOL. MOSES, SOL. WEILL, LEOPOLD REISS. An appropriation from the proceeds of the last ball was [illegible] among the following charities: The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Free School Association, the New-York Association for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes, the Newsboys' Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Child's Nursery, Hebrew Fuel Society and Ladies' Sewing Society. The Association will celebrate Purim, as usual, by a grand masquerade ball.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.—The Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters presents a busy appearance at this time. Notices have been sent to persons who have been selected to act as Registers and Inspectors of Election, and it is of great importance that they should immediately get sworn in. Not only the public interest demands this, but the convenience of Inspectors themselves will be promoted thereby; for if postponed by the mass of appointees to the last moment, the number is so great they will be compelled to an unpleasant delay for their turn when they come to qualify.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30—11:15 A. M.
The Money market is quiet. Consols 94⅞ for both money and the account.
American Securities open steady at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at....73
Erie Railway Shares....31½
Illinois Centrals....95¼

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day are estimated at 13,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands....10d. @10¼d.
Middling Orleans....10¼d. @10½d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30—11:15 A. M.
Sperm Oil, £94 ℔ ton. Sugar quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30—1:20 P. M.
United States Five-twenties, 73⅛; Eries, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30—1:20 P. M.
The Cotton market is still buoyant, though prices are unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 27s. 6d. for Western Canal brands. Corn, 35s. 9d. for Mixed Western.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s.; Linseed Oil, £31 10s. for American in common casks.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON firmer; Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 125f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30—5 P. M.
United States Five-twenties closed at 73⅜.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
United States Bonds are firm at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30—5 P. M.
Cotton closed active and advancing.
Middling Uplands....10¼d.@10½d.
Middling Orleans....10½d.@10¾d.
Sales of the day, 15,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Cotton firmer; Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 126f.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30—5 P. M.
BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 1d. lower, closing at 12s. 7d. ℔ cental.
PETROLEUM—Standard White firm; Spirits quiet.
Calcutta Linseed has declined to 62s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Exchange easier; par selling. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $6 57@$8 50. WHEAT easier and declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 1 at $1 45@$1 47; No. 2 at $1 37@$1 37½. CORN, No. 1 at $1 10. OATS moderately active and declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 1 and 2 in store at 50¾c.@51c. RYE easier; sale at $1 15 for No. 1. BARLEY quieter and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 67 for No. 2. HIGHWINES weak; free, $1 35. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75. Dry-salted SHOULDERS active and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 1⅜c. LARD quiet at 18⅞c.@19c. CATTLE dull at $2 50@$6 75 for inferior Cows to choice shipping Beeves. LIVE HOGS active and declined 15c.@20c.; sales at $7 90@$9 25. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 109,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firmer; 17c.@17½c. on Wheat, 14c.@14½c. on Corn, and 9¾c.@10c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT heavy; sales 40,000 bushels at $1 60 for No. 1; $1 50 for No. 2, $1 40 for No. 3 Milwaukee; later, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 48. CORN dull; buyers offer $1 01, sellers $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1 Mixed Western. Sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1. OATS nominal at 62½c. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels Western at $1 33, and 23,000 bushels do. at $1 12. BARLEY dull and quoted at $1 85@$1 95 for State and Canada. Seeds, Mess Pork and Lard the same. HIGHWINES—Sales 150 bbls. at $1 33@$1 34; 200 bbls. old Rye at $2 10.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
FLOUR is in good demand and steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $9 for No. 1 Spring; $10 25 for Amber Winter; $11 25 for White; $12 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales, small lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 80. CORN quiet; sales, car lots, $1 10. BARLEY firmer; sales last night, 38,000 bushels Canada, including 9,500 bushels at $1 95; held to-day at $2, and $1 95 offered. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11½c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—30,600 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Barley, 17,500 bushels Oats, 714,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—28,310 bushels Wheat, 31,978 bushels Barley, 7,300 bushels Peas, 928,258 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON and HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR—Low grades in improved demand; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Double Extra, $7@$9 25; Treble Extra and Fancy, $9@$12. WHEAT flat at $1 70@$2 25 for prime to choice Fall Red and Fall White; Spring, $2 40@$2 57. CORN in fair demand at 94c.@96½c. for Fancy; White, 98c.@$1. OATS firmer at 51½c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1 18@$1 20. PORK steady at $28 80@$29. BULK MEATS—Clear Sides, 15c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, fresh smoked, 16c.@16¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c.@19c. LARD dull at 19c.@20c. WHISKY firm at $1 50. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 50, gross. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON firmer; Middlings, 26¼@27¼. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 30¾c.@31c. FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; sales Northwestern Extra Family at $9@$9 50 for New Winter Wheat; $9 50@$9 75 for Old Spring Wheat; $9 75@$11 50 for Old Winter Wheat. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $2 20@$2 28; Amber, $2 30@$2 35; White, $2 50; RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN in limited request; Yellow, $1 26@$1 27; Mixed Western, $1 25@$1 26. OATS dull at 73c.@76c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Small business.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON firm; Middling, 26c. bid and 26½c. asked. FLOUR in better demand, but lower to sell; Howard-street Superfine, $8@$8 75; do. Extra, $9 75@$11 75; do. Family, $12@$12 50; City Mills Superfine, $8@$8 75; do. Extra, $9 75@$12; do. Family, $12@$13; Western Fine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 25@$10 25. WHEAT very dull; Good to Choice Red, $2 25@$2 55. CORN firm; White, $1 30@$1 32; Yellow, $1 26. OATS firm at 70c.@77c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 50. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and declined to $1 05; market unsettled. OATS dull and drooping; No. 1 at 61c.@62c. BARLEY dull; Canada held at $1 30. COTTON and TOBACCO nominally unchanged. WHISKY declined to $1 30. MESS PORK held at $29 25, with no demand. BULK MEATS in good demand; sales 220,000 lbs. at 11c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Sides. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD neglected; retail sales at 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 19c. Exchange firm.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT declined 6c.@7c.; sales of White Michigan at $2; Amber, $1 89@$1 90. CORN declining; No. 1, 97c.@99c. OATS steady at 57c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady at $2 10 for Canada. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON advanced; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 1,451 bales; exports to Liverpool, 716 bales. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150@152½. New-York sight, ⅜ discount. Gold, 141. FLOUR dull; Superfine $6 75. CORN firmer at 94c.@$1. OATS scarce and firm at 58c.@60c. BRAN scarce at $1 17½. HAY unchanged. PORK dull at $30 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.; Keg, 21½c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
TOBACCO—Sales, 42 hhds. Lugs; Medium Leaf, $6@$12. WHEAT, $1 85@$2 10. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. CORN, $1. OATS, 55c.@58c. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 19½c.@20c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. WHISKY, free, $1 35.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
FLOUR dull, and 12c. lower. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 45@$1 45½ for No. 1; $1 37 for No. 2. OATS dull. CORN nominal at 98c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON firm at 23½c.; receipts, 154 bales; exports, 673 bales; receipts of the month, 2,525 bales; exports for the month, 1,969 bales; stock, 663 bales. FLOUR dull. CORN, 95c. OATS, 62c. PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39c. RESINS unchanged; Strained, $1 70; Pale, $5 50; No. 2, $2 17. TAR steady at $2 60. COTTON advanced; Middlings, 23⅝c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON—The market is active and prices have advanced ½c.@1c.; sales, 450 bales; Middlings, 23⅛c.@23½c.; receipts, 571 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
COTTON market closed quiet; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 696 bales; exports, 75 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅞. Gold, 141⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Sept. 19	Bremen	New-York	

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	Oct. 1	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool
William Penn	Oct. 3	New-York	London
Hibernia	Oct. 3	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	Oct. 3	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	Oct. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Oct. 1	New-York	Havana
Alabama	Oct. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana, West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 9 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—M. [illegible], A. F. Phillips, Fred. Phillips, A. Freidman, S. J. Seligman, A. G. Samson, Hy. Schmidt, F. Smith, H. L. Bowman, Charles B. Wood, J. A. Pentland, T. J. Mitchell, J. Johnson, Jno. Cronkshaw, Mrs. J. Walker, Miss C. Walker, H. W. Walker, G. L. Walker, Jno. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Palmer and child, George Hundyside, Jose Belancourt, Miss J. Movernzzie, H. M. Ruggles, Miss Russum, J. Bett, W. Phillips, J. H. Hollister, G. W. Dix, J. P. Sinnott, Capt. E. H. Piumachur, J. Ludlam, J. Bensusar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailor, C. J. M. Gwinn, W. Slater, Ward Cheney, F. Arnold, T. Henning, Rev. W. Rogers, Hon. E. Boscawen, Hon. H. Boscawen, Capt. Terry, Wm. Henry, A. Shepard.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool*—C. Bothwick and servant, Mr. Knapp, Thomas S. Whitman, Mr. Poe, Miss Poe, Miss Jane Poe, Rev. Geo. E. Post, wife and child, Mrs. Kempson, R. T. Hutchins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon rises... 5 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 04 | Gov. Island. 7 53 | Hell Gate .. 9 15

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Smidt, (N. G.,) Raschen, Bremen, Thiele, Motz & Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Alabama, Limeburner, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Tybee, Cankins, Galveston, Spofford & Tileston; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Ship Lorenzo, Follinsbee, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Brasilianeren, (Norw.,) Petterson, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Louise, (N. G.,) Kopper, Hamburg, Edye & Brock; Giuseppe Rocco, (Ital.,) Cacace, Constantinople, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Anna, (Dan.,) Christensen, Newcastle, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward.

Schooners J. T. Williams, Newberry, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. S. Heller, Burgess, Philadelphia, G. H. Brewer; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown and Bucksville, Dollner & Potter; Albert Crandell, Rogers, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Jas. Warren, Drisko, Salem, Snow & Richardson; Jas. Young, Wilson, Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess.

Sloop Report, Steph, New-London, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Blankman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Fides, (N. G.,) Haryes, Leghorn 46 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Otto Fabricotti—vessel to Hermann Baetjer. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 27. Had light winds and calms up to the Banks; has since had strong E. and N. E. winds.

Bark Irma, (of Barbados,) Cummins, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to master. Had light head winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Andes, Darling, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Brig George S. Berry, (of Damariscotta,) Fassett, Zaza 20 ds., with molasses to F. Skiddy. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had strong N. E. winds and heavy head seas the entire passage. Sept. 26, put into Delaware Breakwater for orders. Sept. 18, 100 miles to the north of Key West, saw a small schooner, with foremasthead and jibboom carried away; required no assistance.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had light N. winds and heavy head seas the entire passage; carried away foretopgallantmast. Sept. 24, lat. 33, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Abbie Waters, from Wilmington for Kennebunk, Me., 8 ds. out, with most of her crew sick; had had heavy N. gale on Sept. 19; sprung a leak, and had to throw overboard part of deck-load of timber.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Bomholm, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light N. winds and calms and head seas the entire passage. The O. C. has on board the Captain, mate and 2 seamen belonging to bark Albert Emerson, lately sold to the Haytien Government.

Brig Charlena, Nichols, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado. Had light westerly winds and moderate weather the entire passage, and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig A. M. B., (of Hahfax,) Belfontaine, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Penniman, Dickson, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-Haven,) Ace, San Blas 25 ds., with cocoanuts to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. America, Dailey, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. N. Hamilton, Green, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyler, New-Brunswick, for Fall River.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Rabbitt, New-Brunswick, for Norwich.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Holmes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Caroline, Daniels, Norfolk 3 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Katie Ranger, (of New-Haven,) Kelsey, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Wm. Loper, Finney, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sawyer, Jones, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. Ida L., Howard, Elizabethport, for Harrington.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Henry, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Cooper, Bearse, Newport.
Schr. Ida A. Thayer, Howell, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Nancy Hagan, Bunker, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. James K. Hoffman, Hoffman, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jno. Houseman, Wishart, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hannah Merwin, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Taunton.
Schr. James Buchanan, Smith, Derby.
Schr. Ella Augusta, Dickerson, Virginia.
Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Seud, Corman, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.
Schr. Cloud, Jones, New-Brunswick, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Haze, Spencer, Trenton, for Hartford.
Schr. Wm. P. Boggs, Palmer, South Amboy.
Schr. Editor, Patten, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Alida, Anderson, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. Juliet Terry, Johnson, Haverstraw.
Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Elizabethport, for Orleans.
Schr. Only Son, Heath, Elizabethport, for Holloway.
Schr. D. R. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Hudson, Harding, Elizabethport, for Chatham.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Collum, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Carson, Virginia.
Schr. E. L. Morris, Hamell, Virginia.
Schr. Israel J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S., fresh and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Smidt, for Bremen; Tybee, for Galveston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—Arr. brigs Abbie M. Putnam, from Baltimore; J. W. Drisko, from Rondout; schrs. T. A. Ward, from Pensacola; Susan & Mary, from Atlanta, and John D. Griffin, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig P. M. Tinker, from Philadelphia.

Below—Steamtug Alert, from New-York; brigs Annandale and Eolus, from Philadelphia; S. J. Strout, from Rondout, and Roam, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia; schrs. Harriet Thomas, from New-York; C. S. Baylies, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30—Passed in, brig Sarah Harris, from New-York for Norfolk.

Passed out—Ship Europe, for San Francisco; bark Agnes Rice; brigs Echo, for Porto Rico; Eliza and Henrietta, for Barbados; schr. J. Wyman, for Boston; U. S. ship Portsmouth, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 28—Sld. all the vessels before reported.

Arr. brig Danneverke, Rio Janeiro, for Boston; schrs. Elizabeth D. Hart, Philadelphia, for Boston; L. D. Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston; Howard, S. P. M. Tasker, Boston, for Philadelphia; Richmond, of Bangor, Lottie, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Sept. 29—Arr. brig Naiad, (Br.;) schrs. C. E. Elmer, Ida F. Wheeler, Thomas Holcombe, Wm. Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston; Island Home, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Mary Clark, Rondout, for Boston; Montrose and Grecian, Jersey City, for Boston; Fannie A. Bailey, Baltimore, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Henrietta, Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston; reports all hands sick; schr. Pathway, Philadelphia for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

WORDS OF CHEER.

BY WM. JOHNSTON,

There is always something to cheer us
No matter how weary the pain;
Tho' dismal and dark be the night-watch
The morning will dawn soon again.
There's a joy for each saddening sorrow,
A smile for each glittering tear;
Our hopes may be scattered like ashes
Yet Phoenix-like rise from their bier.

Each cloud has a lining of silver,
Tho' we may not see its light;
The sun has not ceased its shining
Tho' hidden awhile from our sight.
Our way through the world may be cheerless,
Our feet may be bleeding and torn,
Yet, (sharp tho' the wild blast) He tempers
The wind to the lamb that is shorn.

Then cheer up, ye mortals be hopeful,
Despair not, tho' rough be the road,
God's grace is sufficient to aid you
No matter how heavy the load.
Be faithful and active and earnest,
In idleness never sit down;
The better the dark cross you carry
The brighter will sparkle your crown.

THE BRIDE ELECT;

OR,

The Doom of the Double Roses.

CHAPTER I.

To the west of Edinburg, a tall, old mansion was planted amid turf and trees, and arabesques of flowers, and girdled by a quiet lane in front, a turbid canal at the rear.

Four young ladies were disposed in various attitudes of negligence or industry around the tables, while a lady, old enough to insure respect and firm enough in expression to exact obedience, matroned the gay household. The dainty carpet of sweet sea tints and creamy lights, the fantastically elegant lounges and the richly clothed tables, were each heaped with the snowy waves of lace, lawn and muslin that comprised the work of the merry group. A robe of filmy tulle lay huddled on the piano, wreaths of crisp crepe and shimmering lace garlanded the harp, a chaplet of orange blossoms in a nest of sheer white satin reposed on a fat velvet foot cushion.

But there was one who stood apart, her back to the bridal array, her tender, dreamy face looking out into the sweet Summer. A stately creature—tall, well-poised, graceful, with changeful depths in her dark eyes, and flashing tides on her rich cheek.

She leaned against the casement, one foot on the low sill, her brow pressing the cold pane, her hands loosely linked and hanging with careless grace at one side. She was supremely happy, and so absorbed in the contemplation of the beautiful garden scene which the window commanded, as to have almost forgotten the presence of her merry bridesmaids as they sewed and chatted.

A little maiden rose from her place, crying to her companions, with an arch glance:

"See, Madge, Jessie, Marion, now we have finished the vail, let us try the effect. I shall personate the bride, you shall vail me—gracefully—so!"

She was roguishly regarding her own reflection in the opposite mirror, through a mist of sheeny tulle, when the elder lady turned her head, caught sight of the pretty mimic, and cried, hastily:

"Florice—Florice! put the vail off! What are you about? You mustn't wear a bride's things on mortal frame till she has worn them; it's not—not *lucky* for the bride."

"Oh, Mrs. Ellathorne!" and "Ha! ha! Mrs. Ellathorne!" burst from the irreverent bridesmaids; but Florice Calvert, sister of the bride, hastily divested herself with a glance at the silent figure in the window.

Softly she folded the bridal vail, and softly laid it down, her eyes, yearning as the brooding dove's, fixed on her sister, till, waked by silence from a smiling reverie, she turned her calm, noble countenance toward them.

In a moment Florice was at her side, brimming with impulsive emotion.

"Glencora, my dear, my dear!" she murmured, "You shall never meet ill fortune, if Florice be your fate!"

Glencora took the passionate, upturned face between her two hands, and stooping, kissed it on each cheek; then, with a little sigh, succeeded by a sudden little smile that transfigured the majesty of her expression into childish radiance, she put Florice aside, and leaned on the casement again.

Some one comes—a gentleman with frank and fearless eyes, clanging behind him the black iron gates that form the culminating point of the green vista. He walks hastily, with swinging cane and firm foot, and quickly divines who stands in the parlor window. His pace quickens at the sight.

Glencora sees him through a bride's eyes, and he is very comely.

"Hush, girls!" ejaculated Florice to her chattering comrades; "here comes Alexander."

Glencora touched the spring of the casement, which slid back. Alexander Bucclеugh leant against the window post, among the honeysuckles, and looked at Glencora until she drew closer to him, and put her two hands in his.

"You'll come in, won't you?" murmured she, smiling at his whispered greeting.

"No, bonniebel!"—very decidedly—"not just now. I've just come from Prince's-street, and was going home, but thought I needn't pass Lady Bank without running up to show you what I chose. Will you look, Glencora?"

He looks proud and contented. To-morrow is his wedding day, and Glencora is his bride-elect.

He took from his pocket a jewel-case, opened it, and exposed a pair of pearl bracelets, whose translucent drops gleamed through a fairy-like tracery of gold.

"Manacles for me?" she said archly.

"No; for Mrs. Alexander Buccleugh!" whispered he back.

Glencora bent over him a moment, with soft womanly confidence, and praised the gift, and, in lower tones, praised, perhaps, the giver.

"And now I must go," said Alexander, presently. "Madge, Marion, Jessie, Florice, are you all there? Ah, what a picture!"

Looking past Glencora, he surveyed them all at their graceful toil, received their merry reproaches at his haste with small edification, and then took Glencora's hand.

"Come with me a little way," said Alexander.

She looked round at Mrs. Ellathorne with habitual reference to her judgment.

"Just to the gate, Glencora," urged he.

"Too sunny for her now, Alexander," objected Mrs. Ellathorne.

"Just a step, ma'am. Come my girlie."

So Glencora laughed, and disobeyed Mrs. Ellathorne. Arm in arm they paced down the long, graveled walk. The tall beech and graceful lady-birch arched the way, and flung green shadows, fretted with golden light, upon them.

Glencora leaned upon Alexander's strong arm. She seemed a willing captive as he lured her still further and further down the walk, and the bridesmaids in the drawing-room exchanged smiling glances as Alexander plucked a spray from the prickly holly hedge by the iron gate and placed it in her blue-black hair, then played with one of the long, loosely-hanging tresses that fell low down her back. Splendid tresses they were, and tied together at the back of the head, in a rich cluster, by a narrow green ribbon.

They saw Alexander open the gate and tempt her further; they saw her falter and look back at the house; and they saw him take her handkerchief—a small one, laced at the edge—fold it from corner to corner, and tie it under her chin; and then she went with him, and he shut the gate between her and Lady-Bank.

"Foolish!" exclaimed Mrs. Ellathorne. "Glencora knows she can't go out with him just now; and the sun will give her a headache. I wish——"

She stopped, as a servant opened the door, and stood waiting to speak, some snowy lace over her arm. "Well, Jean?"

"Please ma'am, here's the lace that Miss Florice was wantin' ironed, and, please, cook wants to see you."

She still waited at the door, her eyes fastened on the still visible Glencora, walking in the lane with Alexander.

"May I take Miss Calvert's cloak and bonnet, ma'am?" said the girl, respectfully.

"Yes, yes, Jean; you are thoughtful. Go quick;" said Mrs. Ellathorne, leaving the room, and Jean did so.

Florice watched her from the window as she glided down the leafy avenue; Glencora's long cloak over her arm, her little bonnet in her hand, and as she watched Glencora's favorite hound tore around the house and ran after the maid.

Jean angrily ordered it back in vain. She appeared to threaten it, but the creature only stood as long as she stood, and then moved after her every step she took.

Florice's heart was very light as her eyes roamed over Lady-Bank, after the maid had disappeared on her mission.

Florice loved her sister with no common love; she looked up to her as to some pure, superior spirit, whose full happiness was but a reward for such purity of heart. From her post at the window, she could see the pointed gables of Alexander Buccleugh's lovely Summer residence—Glencora's future home, for it was the next estate to Lady-Bank, and equal, if not superior, in beauty to the latter.

And Lady-Bank was no common suburban nest. The situation was bewitching, and the mansion itself a marvel of architectural grace.

Lady-Bank had been the home of the two ladies Glencora and Florice Calvert ever since their parents' death, many years ago.

They were both heiresses of some small property, but though Glencora had come of age three years before, she still preferred to live under her kind guardian, Capt. Drummond's roof with her sister Florice, who was scarce seventeen. And so it came to pass that just one year ago, when Mr. Alexander Buccleugh bought the beautiful estate of Denburn, and became nearest neighbor of the gallant Captain's family—and drove every morning past lovely Lady-Bank, on his way to the great United Kingdom Bank, in Prince's-street, of which he was principal manager, and sometimes in the dewy Summer evenings caught a glimpse of the two sweet ladies Calvert as he returned to his bachelor's abode—sometimes it happened that his thoughts lingered in the cool Lady-Bank-avenue long after his eyes were resting on the aristocratic splendors of "Denburn Den," as he was wont to style that mansion. And, of course, nothing was more natural than for the young banker to pay his respects at the earliest possible date to his nearest neighbors, and to find in courtly Capt. Drummond a most desirable friend—in Mrs. Ellathorne a sympathizing, matronly adviser—in pretty Florice the best of little confidants—in beautiful, regal, bewitching Glencora his heart's delight, and his life's most envied companion. To all of which arrangements of the young people the Captain and his sister said never a word of dissent.

These two families lived some miles from Edinburgh, upon the east bank of the canal, which flowed inland to Glasgow, Arbroath, &c., and was lost in the heart of the city. Capt. Drummond's house itself stood in the centre of the grounds; a spacious lawn stretched in front, beyond which lay a handsome garden, whose ivied wall shut out the quiet lane which led up to the two houses. Behind the houses, and at the foot of the grounds, the canal meandered, being private grounds on the Lady-Bank and Denburn side, but much frequented on the other side by foot passengers and carriages, and the sturdy barge horses.

A lovely spot was this, one which Florice Calvert's eyes scanned, this lovely Summer eve, and from Lady-Bank's drawing-room windows she could see, over the hawthorn thicket between the two estates, the roof of Denburn house, her sister's future home.

In perhaps about fifteen minutes, when she was again seated at her work, singing gaily to her companions, Alexander stepped through the window—alone.

"Where is she? Have I arrived first?" were his two first questions. He was breathless, as if he had walked fast, and he looked a trifle uneasy.

Mrs. Ellathorne came in at this moment, and catching sight of Alexander—"Glencora!" cried she quickly, meaning to chide, "go straight up stairs and lie down. You are making poor ——"

She ceased abruptly, looking vainly for Glencora, and at length looked inquiringly to Alexander.

"Has she come home with you?"

He smiled, flushed a little, stammered, and at last blurted out, more to Florice than to anybody else:

"A little freak of bonniebel's. She would make a bet with me who should be home first. She came by the walk inside the wall—I by the canal. I've won the bet, and now I'll go out and meet her."

Without another word he strode down the avenue again, and struck through the private path inside the thick holly hedge, and from thence to his own grounds.

A tedious interval, and then Alexander appeared, for the second time, alone.

After a sweeping glance round the room his eyes dilated and darkened. He stood confounded.

The bridesmaids dropped their needles. Florice slowly rose with blanched lips and arrested eyes. Mrs. Ellathorne swooped forward and demanded, with quiet authority:

"Alexander, where is Glencora?"

"Truly, I don't know," said poor Alexander, helplessly. "I've walked the grove, and the lane, and the canal side, and I've been over Denburn grounds, and if she hasn't slipped in and gone up to her room unobserved, it's—it's very strange. Stay! I have it!" he cried, a sudden beam dispersing his perplexity. "Glencora said something about going down through my grounds to see that old nurse of hers, and bid her good-by." She talked about it before we made that foolish wager. Perhaps she ran off there alone, not caring for me to see her parting with the old lady. I'll go there for her."

He was going off in a wild hurry this time, but Florice touched him on the arm, and, hardly able to articulate, begged him to take her with him. Mrs. Ellathorne made no objection, though by this time the long twilight had set in, and the breeze blew fresher.

In a few minutes Florice tripped down the shallow stone steps, and joined him as he stood impatiently by the window.

Alexander offered her his arm, and noted, with gathering gloom, her pallor; but he did not speak, only slashing the crisp tops off the flowery fern.

"Florice, my dear little girl," broke from him at length: "you do not fear for Glencora, do you?"

She glanced earnestly into his grave but unshadowed eyes, and breathed freer.

"No, Alexander, if you do not," she faltered. "But just tell me this—was she just a little piqued when she parted from you?"

"Piqued at me, Florice! No, indeed! Ha! ha! little sister! that's not the way to be married to-morrow!"

Alexander seemed not a bit anxious about the result of their search, and he knew just how it was, so why should she feel so startled? She would not. Glencora was not a fool.

"She's at nurse's, all safe; we'll find her there, won't we, Alexander?" said Florice, assuring herself. But she well remembered, Alexander only smiled. But when they stood before the Widow McGowan's ivy-swathed cottage, and she bustled out in her white muslin cap, tied with a broad, black ribbon, and came down through her tiny "kail-yard" with a smiling old face of welcome, it needed not a word to tell Florice that she must seek further for her sister.

"Come home quick, Alexander!" whispered Florice, fearfully; "something has happened."

She broke from him, and ran nimbly back across the Denburn grounds, easily outstripping Alexander, who paused a moment to ask his servants if any of them had seen Miss Calvert.

She was walking down the public lane, panting and trembling, when he made up to her and put her hand within his arm again.

"Florice, compose yourself. What do you fear? Unaccountable as it seems, she may have gone down to the Long Pier to meet the Captain. This is the hour he comes over to Edinburgh; the Dysart and Kirkaldy ferry-boat is just touching the quay now," looking at his watch, "and they'll both come up together after an hour in Prince's-street. Pooh! what could possibly harm Glencora? She's at home now, and we've missed her."

But he was hurrying over the lane with unwonted haste.

Was Alexander at last alarmed?

CHAPTER II.

OSSIAN.

There was little room to hope for her reappearance in the aspect of the house, as they entered through the iron gates and hurried up the leafy avenue. Wild alarms seemed rife on this sweet July evening; lights were flashing through the great rooms—from the grand drawing-room, where the wedding wreaths were arching the banquet-tables, already glittering with their load of silver, for the wedding feast—to the servants' dormitories up in the fourth story. Lanterns gleamed through the trees, and sometimes a faint voice, sharp with something more than anxiety, cried:

"Glencora! Glencora!"

"What madness! Where can she have gone?" exclaimed Alexander Buccleugh, stopping in his breakneck pace to stare blankly around. "I certainly expected to find her returned."

"Oh, Alexander!" sobbed Florice, losing all presence of mind, and wringing her hands hysterically. "You *must* have an inkling of where she might have gone. What did she say when you parted?"

"Hush, Florice, dear! nonsense! crying already? Glennie's not a child to turn frantic about, if she doesn't report herself every half hour. And I declare"—looking at his watch—"we make as much fuss as if she were gone three days, and she has only been gone half an hour."

Florice dried her tears. Really they were making too much out of a trifle. Why need Jessie Buccleugh and the other girls shout her name through the woods in that unseemly way?—the night before the wedding, too, when all should be quiet and proper!

They ascended the steps and stood in the dark passage, almost laughing at the confusion.

"Little mousie not trapped yet," cried Alexander, cheerily, as Mrs. Ellathorne came down stairs—tall candle in hand.

"Not she! and I must say, Alexander, that this is a very ridiculous, indeed, an unaccountable business. She's not in the house; she's not in the grounds, and as you've again returned without her, she's not at nurse McGowan's. Very unaccountable, Alexander."

"I don't think there's any real cause for your alarm," said Alexander in a voice that trembled a little. "You know the Captain has not yet returned; perhaps she went to meet him; she said something about it when we were talking in the lane."

"Nonsense! Glencora would never allow herself to be seen publicly just now; beside, she had no companion."

"Oh, I wish guardie was well at home!" sighed Florice, going to lean dismally in the still open window. Presently she turned round and looked into the room. "I wish you'd get the girls called in," said she; "they're making an awful disturbance crying over the place that way."

Tripping feet now sounded, and voices, eager and excited, questioned and answered as the great door flew open, and two of the bridesmaids appeared. But no one had seen Glencora.

They waited, and as conjecturing did not seem to improve their spirits, they waited in silence.

Presently the grit of light wheels sounded on the walk so suddenly and so near that they all started as if by a galvanic shock.

"That's the Captain," said Mrs. Ellathorne, rising, "and Glencora, of course." Alexander rushed down the steps. A cab was drawn up before the door; two men were standing by the steps, one, the Captain, counting money, the other, the cabman, holding out his hand for the fare.

"You needn't wait at your stand for me to-morrow," cried Capt. Drummond's cherry voice, as the cabman mounted his box. "I'll be better employed by this time to-morrow evening, I hope, ha! ha! Good-night, cabby."

"Is Miss Calvert not with you?" breathed Alexander's cold lips as the empty carriage wheeled round and disappeared.

"Oh, good evening to you, Buccleugh. Here wish the girls? but of course you are, as a bridegroom should be. What's that? Glencora not with me? Of course not. Why, Buccleugh—good heavens, Alexander, what's the matter?" Capt. Drummond stood in the parlor doorway; a handsome, whole-souled sailor of thirty-two, a man every inch of him, you might be sure. His bright blue eyes traveled from face to face in astonishment; matter enough, he could see that.

"Glencora has not been seen since half-past five," said Mrs. Ellathorne, at last.

"Disappeared? Impossible!" cried the captain, knitting his brows at the mere mention of the information.

"Not that, Captain," spoke up Alexander, a broad glow on his face; "not *disappeared* in the way you take it. Nobody distrusts my girl. We fear some accident."

"What accident?" demanded the Captain bluntly. "Did she leave the house alone?"

Buccleugh wiped his damp forehead, sighing heavily.

"No, Captain, she left the house with me. I asked her out just for a word in the lane; she had not even a bonnet on her head. When we came to the wicket-gate of the grove between the lands, she made a wager—'twas only a silly little bet with me—that she'd be home first, as she was in a hurry about some sewing, and she objected to my staying all the evening alone at Denburn. She was to go one way; I the other. We parted at the little gate, and in five minutes I had reached here; but we have not seen her since."

"Which way did she go—by the canal?"

"No, indeed; she went by the private path just inside the hedge, through the high garden, parallel with the lane. I walked down by the canal, because it was longer than her way. Why, she hadn't three minutes' walk between her and the parlor window—our tryst."

"You say she had no bonnet on. She couldn't have gone to see her nurse——"

"No! no! guardie, we looked there," sobbed Florice.

"She had a bonnet on. What am I thinking of?" said Alexander. "I was remembering a little lace handkerchief she had tied on her head. As we stood at Denburn gate, before we turned to come back to the little wicket, her maid came along the lane with a bonnet and cloak for her, saying that Mrs. Ellathorne had sent them. Does she know nothing about Glencora after I left her?"

"Call her up," said the Captain, catching at a straw.

Accordingly, the lady's maid was called up and closely questioned by the captain, but not the slightest information was elicited from her. Then all the servants of the household were summoned and questioned in turn, but with no better success, and at last the captain led Alexander aside, and the two went together and quietly gave orders that the canal should be dragged.

Just at this time their attention was attracted by a singular sound. First a clink, clink, clink, adown the silent lane, coming closer—then, as the sound became distinct, mingled with it a regular snort and respiring pant; then a light, bounding tread, then, the eyes assisting the ears, a little cloud of dust would have loomed, rolling along the middle of the road, then two, red eyes, and then, just as the iron gate was reached, two white paws might be discerned tearing beneath the iron bars in eager hurry; and at last, with a louder snort, the tawny figure sprang aside to a gap in the holly hedge best known to doghood, wriggled through, and with long leaps sprang up to Lady-Bank.

This proved to be Glencora's deer-hound, Ossian, wet, weary and savage from some cause only apparent to himself, coursing home to his kennel.

They had him in the kitchen in a moment, and proceeded to examine him critically.

"There's been worse than an accident happened, I fear," exclaimed the Captain, drawing a long breath, after closing inspecting the dog. "That dog has been swimming for his life—not in the canal, but in the sea. The water on him is sea-brine, the weeds on him are sea-grass. He's followed them a pretty distance before they threw him in the tide."

Then beckoning Alexander to follow him, he called the dog, and they proceeded to the stables, where they ordered a gig and a fleet horse, jumped in, taking the dog with them, and set off for Granton Pier.

They drove and they walked; they retraced and twisted; they covered poor Ossian's head until he nearly bit; and they muddled poor Ossian's brains until Ossian did not know who he was, why he was, or where he was. Then they drove the three miles down to Portobello, and set him on the sands, and retired, after throwing to him one of Glencora's little gloves for company.

Ossian looked about, ran hither and thither, shook himself, and capered a little; then discovered he was alone, howled dismally, returned to the glove, fondled it, picked it up, and finally started off at a swift gallop along the road for Edinburgh. Hopefully, the two watchers turned their horses' heads and sped after him. But after dashing at a breakneck pace by the shortest possible cut, they discovered that he was only leading them home; so they called him back, captured him—not much to his liking this time—and trotted off to Granton Pier.

"Perhaps some steamer lying there may have—Buccleugh, this is the morning that one of the New-York steamships leave. If there was an elopement, or anything of that kind——"

The Captain stopped with a jerk, for Alexander's hand fell like a vice upon his arm, and his face was blanched with a blaze of passion, which flashed from his eyes, and left his cheeks at white heat.

"Drummond, never *whisper* the like again!" he ejaculated, sternly. "My love was pure, and true, and constant. I could trust Glencora with my honor, and *her life* will go before it is betrayed. If we are going to Granton Pier to look for the proofs of an elopement, we go not there."

A gleam of actual pleasure illuminated the honest Captain's eyes at the fiery outburst. He silently squeezed his friend's hand with an iron grip, and did not even ejaculate a word, when Buccleugh impetuously wheeled round his horse and sped down the street again.

They trotted gingerly out to the very end of Long Pier, and once more liberated the dog; and now, indeed, his movements invited speculation.

At first he erected himself, and looked around; then with a sudden wild skurrying to and fro, he picked up some trail—a very short one, it seemed, for he ran round and round, never diverging into a wider circle, but always stepping close to the pier, and looking down into the surging water. And while poor Buccleugh and Drummond shudderingly approached, he began to whimper and tremble, and at last lifted his head and gazed out upon the sea, with a long, melancholy howl.

"Oh, what—what does this mean?" cried Alexander, with wild agitation. "Oh! for a witness—*one* witness beside this dumb hound!"

The continuation of this story, "THE BRIDE ELECT," will be found in No. 48 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, now ready and for sale by every News Agent.

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CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, Farley and McQuade—fourteen.

The minutes of September twenty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McGrath—

Petition to restrict contracts for furnishing stone, &c., to parties resident in the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of property owners to have Thomas-street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution and ordinance:

Resolved, That Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of William B. Astor to erect bay-windows.

In connection therewith Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. B. Astor to construct bay windows on his house now erecting on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of property-owners on Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, for permission to inclose court-yard.

In connection therewith, Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the owners of property on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalk (now thirty feet wide) as court-yard, in front of their respective premises, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of Joseph Zweifel to regulate, grade, &c.

In connection therewith, Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Zweifel to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, &c., in front of his property on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Whereas, In the construction of an elevated railway over the sidewalk in Greenwich-street, which is being done not only without the consent of the owners of property on the line of the street, or the corporate authorities of this City, but against the most earnest, persistent and indignant remonstrances of both, incalculable injury is inflicted on the former, and the vested right of the latter to the ownership of the streets of this City in fee and in trust for the free uses of its citizens is set at nought and denied, and the street in question is given over to the use and permanent occupation of private individuals; and

Whereas, In addition to the unwarrantable use and occupation of the sidewalk of the street by the said Railway Company, forcible possession has been taken of a large portion of the carriageway, near the corner of Cortlandt-street; the street is now barricaded; a large excavation is being made (intended for permanent occupation, as an engine-room for the machinery of the said Company) which will continue to be a serious obstacle to the free and unobstructed uses of the said street; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized, directed and required forthwith to notify the owner or the owners of the said obstruction on the sidewalk street, on the east side, to remove the same forthwith, and in the event of a refusal or neglect on the part of such owner or owners, to comply with such notification for a period of thirty days after the approval of these resolutions by His Honor the Mayor, then that the said Street Commissioner proceed immediately thereafter to remove the same and to dispose of the material used in erecting such railway to reimburse the City the cost of such removal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner and the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to compel the said owners to remove the obstructions now encumbering both the carriageway and the sidewalk of Greenwich-street, south of Cortlandt-street, by filling up the excavations made therein, and restoring the carriageway and the sidewalk to the condition in which they found it; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby authorized, directed and required to commence suits at law, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and aggrieved property-owners on Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Cortlandt-street, and elsewhere on the line of the proposed railway, when required, jointly and severally, against the proposed railway company, claiming exemplary damages for loss and injuries sustained by reason of the unauthorized interference with the property and vested rights of this Corporation, and such private owners, with a view of punishing this and preventing any other invasion of the public or private rights of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City or any of its inhabitants.

On motion of Alderman Norton, the preamble and resolution were laid over for the present.

Subsequently, on motion of Alderman Norton, the preamble and resolution were taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, without public advertisement, to enter into a contract with the contractor for the paving of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, for the paving of the intersection of First-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street with stone blocks; provided, that the same be done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract now made for the paving of said block, the work to be done under such directions as may be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to have One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Adamson to connect his house, number five Duane-street, with sewer in Rose-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for presentation, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the Washington Gray Cavalry, National Guard, State of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Adriance & Wood to construct a bay-window on the house now erecting on the northeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Second to the Third avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That a sewer be built, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts in Mangin-street, between Grand and Broome streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That two gaslamps be placed in front of the First German Baptist Church, Nos. 334 and 336 East Fourteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of No. 306 East Fortieth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Prince-street, from the northwest to the southwest corner of Wooster-street, said crosswalk to be eight feet wide, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Grand and Division streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be required and authorized to lay six-inch Croton-mains the entire length of Blackwell's Island.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps be lighted in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street and Ninety-eighth-street be opened, from the Third-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, where not already opened,) in the City of New-York, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hardy—

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

You will please take notice, that by the report of the Commissioners in the matter of the Church-street extension, there is reported to the undersigned, as mortgagee of the premises number one hundred and three Liberty-street, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, for payment of which the undersigned applies.

Payment may be made to the bearer.

Dated September 25, 1868.

JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
Executor for Estate of C. Adriance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

You will please to take notice, that by the report of the Commissioners in the matter of the Church-street extension, there is reported to the undersigned, as owner of the premises number one hundred and three Liberty-street, the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars, for payment of which the undersigned hereby applies.

Payment may be made to the bearer.

Dated September 25, 1868.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Communication from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the actual opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York, take place on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, and not to extend beyond the exterior line of the pier at the foot of Thirteenth-street, at the foot of the following named streets, viz.: Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio, Gansevoort, and Little Twelfth streets, as authorized by chapter eight hundred and eighty-one, Laws State of New-York passed July twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That Theodore Weston be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor in and for the City of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of number seventeen Goerck-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a public drinking hydrant be placed on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the lamp-post now in front of No. 849 Eighth-avenue be removed to in front of No. 320 West Forty-eighth-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Roads to relet by contract the work of regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Finance to increase salary of Janitor of the building occupied by the Seventh Judicial District Court and Fourth Police District Court, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Finance authorizing the issue of City Cemetery stock.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the annexed petition of the American Wood Preserving Company, of the City of New-York, in reference to adopting their "Resin Impregnating Process," for the preservation of the wharves and piers belonging to the City of New-York, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully examined the subject embraced in the application of the petitioners, and are fully convinced that the adoption of the proposed method of preserving the wooden piers, wharves and bulkheads in use in this City, will be of immense advantage, pecuniarily and otherwise, as well to the City as to all having occasion to use its wharves. It has been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of your Committee, and as will appear to the Board by the examination of the testimonials accompanying the petition, that the wooden piers, docks and bulkheads which now require an annual outlay of several hundred thousand dollars to keep in repair, and to replace timber rotted and destroyed by the action of the waters of our harbor, can be rendered impervious to that element, and can be rendered as durable as if built of granite blocks, and at a merely nominal expense in comparison.

Your Committee are clearly of opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of the City to adopt the process, not only in respect to the present structures, but in all new piers, docks and bulkheads. Satisfied that a trial will establish the statements contained in this report, and fully bear out the opinion of your Committee, they respectfully recommend for your adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the process of impregnating wood with resin, as practiced by the American Wood Preserving Company, be adopted by the Street Commissioner in the construction of all piers, docks and bulkheads now building, or hereafter to be built by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

THOMAS COMAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of a former report of said Committee, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the grade of Sixtieth-street, to commence at the present grade of First-avenue; thence to centre of Avenue A, at a point twenty-two (22) feet above high water; thence to the bulkhead line of Harbor Commissioners at a point ten (10) feet above high water; and the grade Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth-street and Sixty-first-street, be altered so as to conform to the grade of said Sixtieth-street, at its intersection with said Avenue A as herein described, and as shown by blue lines on said diagram made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, and dated March 16, 1868, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of a petition to pave Cherry-street, with Nicolson pavement, with resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Cherry-street, from New Chambers to Clinton streets, be paved with Nicholson pavement, and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement, at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also at all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stone-block pavement, be laid or relaid, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalk flagged full width in front of No. 38 Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged full width, in front of number fifty-four Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof);

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, Farley, McQuade—14.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley:

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Board of Councilmen with stationery, maps, staves of office, and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure suitable badges for the members of this Board, required in their official capacity.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Coman moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the pier foot of Twentieth-street, North River, be rebuilt and made fifty feet in width, and that the mud be excavated and removed therefrom, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Coman moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "improved pavement," (McGonegal patent,) and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement, at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof; and also at all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stone-block pavement be laid or relaid; and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said resolution by striking out all after the words "be paved with" down to and including the words "per square yard," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Belgian or trap-block pavement."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was again laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalks on Fifth-avenue, from Eighth to Fifty-ninth-street, be repaved immediately, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Aldermen Ward, Repper, Coulter McQuade—4.

Negative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy—9.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to open, according to law, Fifty-first-street from Sixth to Seventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Coulter, McQuade—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Ward, O'Brien Repper—5.

Alderman Coulter moved that the vote just [illegible] be reconsidered.

Which was carried

And the paper was again laid over.

Petition of property-owners to have gas-mains laid in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause gas-mains to be laid and lamps to be fitted up in One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Third to the Fifth avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be made thirty feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and hereby is directed to cause Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to be paved with Belgian pavement, as provided by resolution and ordinance, approved April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the provisions or directions of any subsequent act or resolution of the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McQuade—12.

Alderman O'Brien moved to reconsider said vote.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman O'Brien again called up said General Order.

The same was again lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, McQuade—11.

Negative—Aldermen Repper, Coulter—2.

Alderman Coulter moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Neil, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being renumeration for loss of horse on bulkhead foot of James-slip, East River, on June 4, 1868, the said horse having been killed by a spike which was projecting out from the string-piece of said pier, said amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Connor moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet next Monday, October five, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman O'Brien moved to amend by striking out Monday, October five, and insert Thursday, the first.

Which was carried.

And the motion, as amended, was agreed to.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggot, Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

The minutes of meeting held September twenty-four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Fay—

Remonstrance of property-owners and residents of Thirty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, against the passage of any act whereby they shall be taxed for any alteration in the present pavement of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Perley—

Claim of Theodosius Strang for payment of award in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Claim of James B. Adriance, executor for the estate of C. Adriance, for payment of award in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ivans—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Richard Corn to erect a booth (eight by ten feet) on bulkhead between Piers number forty-one and forty-two, East River, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps placed and lighted in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That gas-lamps be placed, and the same lighted, in Second-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hoffman—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth streets, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Christopher-street, from Hudson to West streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Street Commissoner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure suitable badges for the members of this Board, required in their official capacity.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kennedy, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Third and Fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by striking therefrom the words "Avenue B," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Avenue D."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the crosswalks from the southeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, be relaid immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the crosswalks from the southeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, to the northwest corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, be relaid immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Prince-street, from Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Board of Councilmen with stationery, maps, staves of office, and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution:

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except that portion of said avenue included within the railroad track,) and that crosswalks be laid or relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in Sixty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "eighth and ninth," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ninth and tenth.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Stacom moved that the further calling up of General Orders be in the order of members' names on the roll, each member successively calling up a General Order on the call of his name by the Clerk.

Councilman Gibney moved that said motion be amended by adding thereto the words "omitting, on first going through the roll, the names of members who have already called up one or more General Orders."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the negative.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with the said motion of Councilman Stacom.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the President announced that the consideration of General Orders would be resumed in the order directed by said motion.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Water-street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, excepting that portion lying between the railroad tracks, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Stacom moved that said paper be placed on file.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the following resolution and ordinance to flag east side of Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and approved by the Mayor on the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution and ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution and ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Greenwich-street be flagged, where not already done, between Morris-street and Battery-place, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefore be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, April six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen, Flynn, Reilly, the President, Councilmen Daly, Gibney, Lamb, Culkin, McVeany, Terhune, Kenney, Seger, Brinkman, Gilmore, Thomas Murray, Turner, Walter B. Roberts, Henry Murray, Thomas, Stephen Roberts, Hart, Oregier—21.

Approved by the Mayor, April seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be required and authorized to lay six-inch Croton mains the entire length of Blackwell's Island.

(In Board of Aldermen, September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted.)

Councilman Stacom, by unanimous consent, moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Leroy-street, opposite Pier No. 49 North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventeenth-street, the same to be a continuation of the present sewer in said street, and to extend to Ninth-avenue, to be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Culkin, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Negative—Councilman Ivans—1.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Adamson to connect his house, number five Duane-street, with sewer in Rose-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

(In Board of Alderman, September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted.)

By unanimous consent, the President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, except the portion of said streets included between the railroad track, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast to the northwest corner of Norfolk and Grand streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That a fire-hydrant be placed in front of Fire Engine Company Number twenty-five, in Fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That two gaslamps be placed in front of the Station House, numbers eighty-seven and eighty-nine Eldridge-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Petition of property owners on Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to have that portion of said street lighted with gas.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Manager of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the amount to the account of "City Dispensaries."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26

Resolved, That the vacant lot No. 607 East Fifteenth-street, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, be repaired without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas B. Gilford, to erect a bay window to his house now being built on the northeast corner of Forty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be one story high, starting from the principal or first floor, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Negative—Councilmen Ivans, Welch, Heinrich—3.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp post be placed in front of number forty-five East Forty-first-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Second-avenue, from One Hundredth-street to Harlem River, where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "One Hundredth-street to Harlem River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps set in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, and Perley—26.

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members eleted voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—26.

Resolutions relative to the salaries of the clerks of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said preamble and resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, The President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas B. Gilford, to erect a bay window to his house, now being built on the southeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be one story high, starting from the principal or first door, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Negative—Councilmen Welch, Heinrich—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters:

Public drive, Church-street extension, Eighth-avenue paving, Seventy-fourth-street sewer, Sixth-avenue widening, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street flagging, between Third and Eighth avenues, and filling lots, Sixtieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which were ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Galligan moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of permitting him to move to discharge a committee from the further consideration of two several papers.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the gas-lamp now placed in front of number one hundred and eighteen Broad-street be removed and placed between numbers one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and twenty of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, and Perley—26.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, for the sum of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That the following resolution and ordinance to lay crosswalk from south side of Morris-street across West-street, Pier number four North River, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and approved by the Mayor on the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution and ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution and ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the southerly side of Morris-street across West-street to Pier number four, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Reilly, the President, Councilmen Daly, Lamb, Culkin, McVeany, Terhune, Hartman, Kenney, Seger, Brinkman, Gilmore, Thomas Murray, Turner, Walter B. Roberts, Henry Murray, Thomas, Stephen Roberts, Hart, Oregier—21.

Approved by the Mayor, February nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person to index the official proceedings of said Board, who shall be known as the Index Clerk, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, such appointment to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolved, That a gaslamp be placed on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Morton-street, on the north side, to Pier number fifty, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Negative—Councilman Stacom—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the following resolution to donate three hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents to Dutch Reformed Church, Avenue B, corner of Fifth-street, to pay taxes, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the twentieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and received from the Mayor on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, without his approval or objection thereto; wherefore, under the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the same became adopted, be and is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Dutch Reformed Church, located in Avenue B, southeast corner of Fifth street, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, to enable them to pay taxes and interest due on their church property at the present time; the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilman Reilly, the President, Councilmen Daly, Gibney, Lamb, Culkin, McVeany, Terhune, Kenney, Seger, Brinkman, Gilmore, Thomas Murray, Turner, Walter B. Roberts, Henry Murray, Thomas, Hart, Oregier—19.

Negative—Councilmen Webber, Stephen Roberts—2.

Concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, February three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman White—1.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, February four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, without his approval or objections thereto; therefore, under the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the same became adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the crosswalks be relaid from the southeast to the northeast and from the southeast to the southwest corners of Grand and Bowery, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Kenney moved that the said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hoffman moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agreed with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the southeast corner of Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Hart, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue B, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Preamble with resolution relative to the elevated railway in Greenwich-street.

(In Board of Aldermen, September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted.)

Councilman Hart moved, by unanimous consent, that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Negative—Councilman Stacom—1.

Whereas, The Avenue B and Dry Dock Railroad Company neglect to properly remove their manure and filth, as well as the water which flows from their stables in Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and remains stagnant in the vaults under the sidewalk, and also in the holes on the sidewalk, accumulating to such an extent that the stench, with the hot, reeking steam arising from the manure, renders the neighborhood almost uninhabitable, and the property almost valueless in the immediate vicinity, besides being prejudicial in a great degree to the public health; and

Whereas, The citizens living near have repeatedly urged the Board of Health and the Railroad Company to abate this most intolerable nuisance, and no notice has been taken of their request; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council hereby respectfully call the attention of the Board of Health to the above described nuisance.

Resolved, That to abate, as far as possible within the power of the Common Council, the above-named nuisance, the sidewalk on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, be flagged full width, where not already done, and reflagged if necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble, resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Croton water mains be laid in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Piggott moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman Galligan moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be reset and the sidewalks reflagged on both sides of Eighty-fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The same was then laid over.

Councilman Galligan moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at each of the crossings at the junction of Madison-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The same was then laid over.

Councilman Kenney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Thursday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM MOLONEY, Clerk.

MUSICAL.

MR. J. G. MAEDER

Has resumed his instruction in Italian and English singing, with Piano-forte, No. 6 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS ON THE piano are desired by a young lady who is a competent teacher, and herself a pupil of one of the first professors in the City. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York City.

A.—100 GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Pianos at bargains for cash. Also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A LARGE VARIETY OF EMINENTLY THE finest Pianofortes in America; warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, factory and warerooms No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD piano for sale for less than $19.; first-class makers, with iron frame: all the latest improvements; warranted; worth double the amount, at No. 26 4th-av.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.

At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES ARE NOW OPEN. At his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-street, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The opening soiree will take place MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets $1. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, for the construction of stone block pavements in 34th-st. from 10th to 11th avs., and in Perry st, from Bleecker to 4th st., and for crosswalks at the intersection of Waverly-place and West 10th-st., and across West-st. at the intersection of Dey-st.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING A THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING AT OR NEAR ST. SIMON'S, GEORGIA.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1868, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct, erect and complete a third order light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near St. Simon's, Georgia, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained upon application to this office. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 26, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. Consultation free. She never fails.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine: his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $1 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure [illegible] without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., Book free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River, Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 28, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewers in Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets.

2d. For paving Pearl-street, from Wall to Hanover-street, with Nicolson pavement.

3d. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

4th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. For flagging Forsyth-street, west side, at Rivington-street.

6th. For flagging the sidewalks of Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. For laying crosswalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, across Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

8th. For flagging sidewalks in Elm-street, on southeast corner of Broome.

9th. For paving Liberty-street with Nicolson pavement, from Maiden-lane to West-street.

10th. For paving Bridge-street with Nicolson pavement, from State to Broad-street.

11th. For paving Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, with Nicolson pavement.

12th. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. For paving with trap-block Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

14th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. For paving William-street with Nicolson pavement.

17th. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Second-avenue, from Forty-first to Forty-fifth-street; also, both sides of Forty-second and Forty-third streets, from First to Second-avenue.

2d. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; also, both sides of Beaver-street, from Wall to Hanover.

3d. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also, the east side of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. The west side of Forsyth-street, to a point 100 feet north and south of Rivington-street.

6th. Both sides of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. Both sides of Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, to the extent of half the block west of Fourth-avenue; also, the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth-street.

8th. The easterly side of Elm-street, to the extent of 120 feet from the southeast corner of Elm and Broome streets.

9th. Both sides of Liberty-street, from Maiden-lane to West-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block north and south of Liberty-street.

10th. Both sides of Bridge-street, from State to Broad-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block either way from Bridge-street.

11th. Both sides of Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, to the extent of half the block on Broad and Whitehall streets.

12th. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

14th. Both sides of Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. The westerly side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. Both sides of William-street, throughout its entire length, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block from William-street.

17th. Both sides of Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 23, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT, ANDREW BLEAKLEY, MATTHEW TULLY, Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

au6-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEMORIN LIBBY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN FERGUSON, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

NO. 1,692.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel P. Townsend, of the town of Scotch Plains, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s17-law3wTh*

NO. 1,446.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ESSEX MINING COMPANY bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Essex Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New York City.

s17-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, bankrupt—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas A. R. Webster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM BURNARD, Assignee, No. 75 [illegible]-st., New-York City.

s24-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. MILES, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SACHARIA RODE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sacharia Rode, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s24-aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GUNST, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Gunst, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1868.

s24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS HAAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nicholas Haas, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.

s17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS L. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius L. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1868.

s17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. GLAZE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Glaze, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1868.

s24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th September, 1868.

s17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ENGELHORN, and FERDINAND A. MARSILY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1868.

s17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1868.

s17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAIAH C. WOODS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaiah C. Woods, of Elizabeth, County of Union and State of New Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s17-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. MACHADO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th September, 1868.

s24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OTIS JENKS, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Otis Jenks, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s24-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, bankrupt Corporation.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the Washington Marine Insurance Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868.

EDWARD R. ANTHONY, JAMES S. CHEW, Assignees, No. 45 William-st., New-York City.

o1-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, also known as WOLF STERN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Stern, also known as Wolf Stern, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.

o1-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAMPION BISSELL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Champion Bissell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s17-law3wTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 807 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed MARVIN BROS. & CO.